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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1866. NO. 61.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
Per Year, (52 issues.).....$2 00
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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Address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Ladies' Polish Boots,
The nicest shoe made—Opera House Shoe Store.

Fair at St. Bridget's Church.
The Fair for the benefit of St. Bridget's new church, Seventh ward, will be open every night until further notice. Admission 15 cents. A splendid double set of silver mounted harness will be given to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes, unless

Gold, Gold, Gold.
Only $30. Only $30 for the best set of teeth that can be made on gold plate, and warranted 18 carats fine. Remember that these are positively the very best that can be made. Call and examine. Also, best quality of Vulcanite work only from $10 to $15. This class of work is all warranted the very best, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every case or no charge will be made. N. B.—Ten first class Dentists besides two Ladies always in attendance. G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn street.

Go to Chas. Abel & Co.'s
Drug store, corner Wylie and Washington streets, if you want Pure Drugs and Medicines. Also, the finest quality of Imported Perfumery Pomades, Oils, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Goods and Cosmetics, sold cheaper than any place in the city.

"Triumph."
This is the title of the best bituminous coal burning cooking stove ever introduced in this market, in every detail it is perfect, and the demand for it is greater than ever. Call and examine Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

American Watches.
Different styles, warranted for two years, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Blankets,
Both white and colored, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, at No. 178 Federal street, Allegheny. Erwin, McConnell & Co.

Wanted to Engage.
A good man to travel on special business. Room No. 2, over Kaufe & Duff's, St. Clair street. tf

Gloves, Gloves, Gloves.
Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street, (also, under the Monongahela House,) have just received the largest and best assortment of Gloves for Fall and Winter wear ever offered to the public.

Shut Out the Cold.
Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street, keep constantly on hand every variety of Stoves for the parlor, sitting room, hallway, sleeping chamber, kitchen, laundry, bake house, office, store, railway cars, depots, etc., etc.

Call at J. Linnenbrink's,
Rochester, Pa., and get one of those Clocks at $2 75, warranted for one year.

Ho! For the Holidays.
Everything in the housekeeping line will be found in great abundance at Richard E. Breed's extensive China Warehouse. No. 100 Wood street.

Shawls.
One of the largest and handsomest assortments of Shawls in this market can be found at No. 178 Federal street, Allegheny. Erwin, McConnell & Co.

Elegant Dinner Sets,
Equal in every e tail to the finest that can be procured in the East, just received at Richard E. Breed's extensive China Warehouse. No. 100 Wood street.

Holiday Gifts.
Now is the time to prepare for the holidays. Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, has just received an extensive and elegant assortment of China, Queens, Glass, Brittania and Silver table and Toilet Ware. Call and examine.

Scarfs and Neck Ties.
The most beautiful and extensive assortment of these necessary articles for Gentlemen's and Youths' wear will be found at Murdock & Putnam's, No. 72 Fifth street, under the Monongahela House.

Whatever You Require
In the Stove line you will find in great variety and at prices to suit the pressing times at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 235 Liberty street.

Hats, Caps, Furs.
Charles H. Paulson, No. 73 Wood street, offers the best and most extensive variety of hats and caps for gent's, youth's and misses' fall and winter wear, that can be found in the city. Also, a large stock on hand and in great abundance. Customers certain to be suited to their entire satisfaction.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.
The only place in Pittsburgh to obtain a first class Shirt, well made, and one that fits perfectly, is at Murdock & Putnam's, No. 72 Fifth street; also, under the Monongahela House.

At 87 1-2 Cents,
Another lot of those heavy knit Woolen Shirts and Drawers, at 178 Federal street, Allegheny. Erwin, McConnell & Co

Furnishing Goods.
The newest, best and most desirable assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Furnishing Goods, for fall and winter wear, just received by Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street, also, under the Monongahela House.

How Sad.
I waited for some cheering words,
My throbbing heart to cool,
When with her rosy lips, she said:
"Oh! go to Grossmayer's, you fool."
And purchase yourself a pair of those well made ready-made clothing; buy of him your winter outfit; your hats and caps; for he has the largest and best assortment in the city. Grossmayer & Co., No. 47 Fifth street.

Black Oak.
This is the title of the best wood burning cooking stove ever introduced in this market. In every detail the same of pe fection has been reached, and the demand for it is greater than ever. Call and examine, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Ladies' and Misses' Furs.
Charles H. Paulson, No. 73 Wood street—the old established Fur Emporium of Pittsburgh—offers unusual attractions this season. His stock of new Furs for ladies' and misses' fall and winter wear, embraces all the new styles and fashions in endless variety. Call and examine.

Pure Medicinal Liquors,
Old Rye Whisky,
Irish Whisky,
Scotch Whisky,
Brandies,
Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Claret, &c.
Jeffrey's London Ale,
Barclay's London Porter,
The above can be had at Chas. Abel & Co.'s Drug Store, corner Wylie and Washington street.

"Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead."
This was the motto of Davy Crocket, the great hunter and "funny Congressman," and there was never a better one. It is always important to start right, for good beginnings usually lead to good results; and in these days of fraud, deception and quackery, we would advise all who want good and reliable dentistry to go to Drs. Sill & Gillespie, 210 Penn street. They have become perfect in the use of Laughing Gas, so much so, that while you are enjoying the most pleasant dreams, your teeth are extracted, and you are left to wonder at its marvelousness. They conduct the largest and most complete Dental Establishment ever known, are men of probity and honor, and do work at such low rates as to suit the wants of everyone.

Paper Sacks! Paper Sacks!!
Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, are now prepared to fill the heaviest orders for their unrivalled Paper and Cotton sacks for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour in small bulk from one to fifty pounds. The paper sacks manufactured by this firm have never been equalled by any rival in the United States, and the millers throughout the country are using them in preference to all others. They are made of better material, will endure harder usage, are stronger in every way, and are less liable to become soiled. They are sold at the same p ices as those made by Eastern manufacturers of inferior quality, and the two important considerations. At this season of the year when millers and others are engaged in putting up wheat and buckwheat flour, it will be to their advantage to make their sack purchases of Messrs. Godfrey & Clark. A single examination will satisfy the most unbelieving of their superiority in every respect over all others.

Pure North Carolina Tar,
In barrels, half barrels and kegs, can be had at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street, at lowest rates; also, Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Varnishes. Remember that the Tar is the genuine Southern article, and can be had cheaper of Fleming than elsewhere in the city.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
The standard of excellence, being the sweetest and best prepared, Physicians and others looking to the attainment of results guaranteed by this excellent remedy in its utmost purity, will have their confidence in its efficacy assured by a trial for 30 days. The preparation has been attended to by our senior for nearly a quarter of a century, and its merits have been recognized, its use advocated by the distinguished faculty of the colleges of Philadelphia, as well as by the most eminent practitioners throughout the country. As a remedial in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption and all scrofulous affections, it is unrivalled. Sold by the trade generally in this city. Nolen & Sweeny, Packers and Proprietors, No. 148 S. Front street, Philadelphia.

The Best Tonic.
Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron gives color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.
One pint contains the virtues of one ounce of Calisaya, and one pound of iron, quinine and Phosphorus. Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all Druggists. 8oct-mwfw*

For Sale.
A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small convenient and three acres of ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes' walk of the station, in the healthful and moral town of Beaver with its high social and educational advantages. Posses sion given any time. Address R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. tf

Boys' Clothing.
1,000 Suits different patterns of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, for the winter season, now ready for sale at the "Star of the West" Clothing Hall, corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets. Overcoats for over of St. Clair and Liberty streets. Overcoats for children from two years of age upwards cannot be beaten in style, quality and prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. A. Aronson, Merchant Tailor tf

DR. ALBERS, Dentist and Artist, Parlors 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel, Hours from 9 to 4.

The Joy of Home
Is one of Bissell & Co.'s (No. 235 Liberty street) celebrated Double Oven Ranges which for cooking of every kind, warming the kitchen, furnishing a constant supply of hot water, consuming less fuel, cleanliness and general satisfaction in every detail has not its equal in this market.

I Have Great Pleasure
In bearing testimony to the value of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. It is the realization of all our imaginings of household fairies and good hard-working brownies that ask for no payment.—Mary Howitt. Salesroom, 27 Fifth street.

Winter Goods,
Wool Hoods, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Scarfs, Gloves, Undershirts and Drawers. Erwin, McConnell & Co.

The Daily Commercial

Centenary Contributions.
The reports of contributions by the Methodists to centenary objects are already verging hard upon three millions of dollars; and even this sum, we think, does not announce much over the half of the actual giving of the Church thus far. Our home work is moving grandly.

Local Religious Intelligence.
TO-MORROW.—Many of the prominent pulpits in the city will be filled to-morrow morning and evening by members of the Methodist Protestant General Conference, now in session in Allegheny City. The requests for supplies have been courteous and general from the different denominations, and the Sabbath will doubtless be one of pleasant associations and memories among the worshipping people as well as the visiting clergy. Elsewhere there is a list of the several appointments for to-morrow.

NEW CHURCH.—A Second Presbyterian Church has just been organized in McKeesport, under very encouraging auspices. A building has been purchased and paid for, and a pastor, Rev. S. D. Dunlap, called, with the offer of a salary of $1,500.

DISCIPLES.—The Christian, or Disciple congregation of Allegheny city, are pushing toward completion their very commodious and beautiful house of worship, corner of Beaver street and North Common. This is an enterprising people, and their church will be an ornament to the city. The building out the edifice, finished and furnished, will stand equal in accommodations and beauty to any there in that busy city across the Monongahela.

Still another new church for the Methodist Protestant society of Sharpsburg, is announced. The people there have got together in force and build," and the plan is so far perfected as to warrant an edifice which will be an ornament to that beautiful suburban village.

Last, but not least, will be the new Congregational Church for Rev. Mr. Mootz's large and growing congregation. The old church on Hand street, although recently enlarged, has been too small to accommodate the crowds of people, and the Sabbath evening and all an eligible site has been selected for a structure equal to the largest and handsomest in Pittsburgh.

It is with pleasure that we note these incidents of Christian prosperity in our midst.

WANTED, A PREACHER.—The Cumberland Presbyterian congregation at Concord, Washington county, Pennsylvania, are anxious, says the organ of that denomination, to procure the services of a minister who will find a desirable field for a laborer who would like a country pastorate, good support, and a quiet home. The address is Sparta, Washington county, Pa.

CHRISTIAN INTEGRITY.—We see it stated that Cyrus W. Field, Esq., lately addressed a letter to every one of his debtors who suffered by his failure some six years ago, requesting a statement of the amount compromised, adding accerning interest, and as fast as these claims have been presented he is forwarding the money. The whole amount will be about $250,000. Mr. Field's profits from the Atlantic cable, since its successful operation, have enabled him thus to square outstanding accounts with old friends and former creditors. Such acts adds to his other excellent qualities that of Christian in practical meaning and working, and for the honor of the religion he professes, we rejoice in this opportunity of recording a practice that tallies with the profession.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—The recent trial of Rev. Mr. McCune for publishing a book in favor of open communion, has elicited much thought upon this subject, throughout the denomination, and drawn the following language from the *Presbyterian Witness*, one of the straitest of the sect: "There is no question but this subject is shaking the foundations of the church. There are those within her pale who hold diametrically opposite views. The one or the other must yield. It is a principle which brings the two parties into irreconcilable collision in practice. Our church cannot be a close communion church, and admit members of other churches to the Lord's table. Nor can she maintain her creed, and admit to membership those who oppose its principles. The question involves a reconstruction with the Methodist Protestants, if the Catholic communion theory is to prevail."

WESLEYAN.—The Michigan Conference of the Wesleyan Connection, the largest and most influential in the denomination, at its recent session took action with reference to the proposed union with the Methodist Protestants. A proposition favorable to the union was voted down by a majority of 11. The union-favoring minority then crew up, signed and presented to the Conference a declaration of withdrawal from the body, but not from the church. This minority comprises the leading, thinking men of the Conference, and they will probably all go with their congregations into the new United Methodist Church.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PROTESTANT.—The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church South, at its last session, took the preliminary steps toward an ecclesiastical union with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The two words "South" and "Episcopal" are taken in exchange for the old watch word "Mutual Rights." The Maryland Conference of the M. P. Church South is weighing matters on the same scales.

THE M. P. GENERAL CONFERENCE, now in session in Allegheny, is thus referred to by Rev. Dr. Scott, editor of the *Western Methodist Protestant*, and the President of the Conference, in the last issue of his journal before the assembling of the body:

Matters of great importance connected with our literary and publishing enterprise, our colleges, and the union of the Non-Episcopal Methodists of this country, will necessarily occupy the attention of that body, and upon its decisions and action the future prosperity of the Church will depend to a greater extent, perhaps, than on the decisions and action of any preceding General Conference. The union of the Non-Episcopal Methodist Churches of America is fairly developed, so far as the Methodist Protestant Church is concerned, on the action of the General Conference, which is the only body authorized legally to make such changes in our present economy as will make it harmonize with the Constitution and Discipline of the proposed Methodist Church. Should the General Conference refuse to take the steps proposed, then our people can not go into the new organization legally. By seceding from the Methodist Protestant Church, and incurring all the disabilities which such a secession would occasion.

A Defense of Israel.
There has been a very pretty discussion going on in Cincinnati as to the comparative characteristics of the Jews and Catholics. Especially has the question of public and private charity been considered. A Rev. Mr. Ryan, on the Catholic side, declared that "the Hebrew gave when he was asked; but he had no pity, no tenderness, no charity." A Mr. Summerdell referred to the Scriptural commands contained in Exodus and Deutronomy, by which the Jews are virtually constrained to be kind and liberal to the poor of their own religion, and he insisted that they complied with the divine precepts, given through Moses, to this day.

Mr. Ryan said: "All sects had tried to imitate the charities of the Catholic Church and its they had all failed. The Catholic Church did its work of charity and love without a single diversion of purpose or object."

Thereupon Mr. Summerbell poured in the following hot shot:

"The Catholic is overbearing, dominating and troublesome in governments, politics and religion. The Jews mind their own affairs, and are submissive to law. The Catholic priests are leaders in crime and moral pollution; drinking, fighting, gambling, &c. We seldom find a drunken or fighting Jew. The Jew and Jewess are ever prominent as criminals in our police courts. The Jew is seldom or never found in Catholics crowd our *hospitals* and *almshouses*. The Jew is almost never there. Catholics are constant and unremittent solicitors for charity; flooding our streets and infesting our doors as beggars. Jews never beg. They support their own poor. Even the poor negro dogs not sink to a level with the Catholic in this respect. A large proportion of murders are committed by Catholics, as proved by the statistics of capital punishments. Exactly the contrary is the character of the Israelite."

The Rev. Ryan has not been heard from since.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

JEFF. DAVIS'S TRIAL.

The President's Future Course.

No More Removals on Political Grounds.

Reconstruction to be Left with Congress

He Favors Impartial Suffrage.

Another Candidate for Revenue Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1866.

The Case of Jeff. Davis.

The President, at the request of the Mississippi Commissioners, had a consultation last night with Chief Justice Chase with reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis. Judge Chase gave the same reason, so well known, why the trial had not taken place, and that was the failure of Congress, in a law reorganizing the Judicial districts of the United States, to make a new allotment of the Judges for the new circuits. The President will also allude to this fact in his annual message.

A Denial.

The statement in the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the President sent for the Chief Justice to talk over the policy of impartial suffrage is authoritatively denied.

The President's Future Policy.

A well known Eastern Democratic politician had an hour's interview with the President today, and found him undisposed to make any more removals from office on political grounds. He also learned that the President intended to leave the reconstruction question hereafter entirely in the hands of Congress, and that he intended no factious opposition to this body, and that he resented with indignation an intimation that he had any intention to exercise the veto, which had been made over his veto. Mr. Johnson also added that several prominent Southern men were urging upon him the propriety of declaring for universal amnesty, for impartial suffrage. He (the latter) said, that his views in the latter regard had already been expressed in a message to Congress last session, and in his letter to Governor Sharkey. He was in favor of impartial suffrage, and as for extending general amnesty, he could not now decide.

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Returns to the Land Office show that twelve thousand acres of public lands were disposed of during October in Missouri and Wisconsin, to actual settlers.

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President Johnson yesterday remarked to a prominent citizen of Washington that he was not disposed to make further removals from office on account of political reasons.

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Col. Peter Force has determined to sell his large library. The Librarian of Congress is examining the collection with a view of its purchase for the Congressional Library.

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

News from Dr. Hall and Party.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamer Pioneer returned to New London, Connecticut, on Wednesday night, from a six months' cruise in the Arctic Ocean, after whales. She penetrated as far as the icebergs, and communicated with Dr. Hall and his party, who were looking for traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, on the 26th of July, at which time they were all well. The voyage was more successful than that of any other vessel in the same waters, and it has demonstrated the practicability of our whaling fleet reaching the Polar Sea. The officers of the Pioneer report that on the night of the 13th inst., and morning of the 14th, a splendid display of auroras was seen from the ship. The Pioneer at that time was between thirty and forty miles southwest of Montauk Point.

Memorial from San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress, which, after reciting the previous action of the Chamber, sets forth that by Act of 1st March, 1865, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to perform thirteen trips yearly to China, or forfeit subsidy, being required to leave Honolulu out of the regular route, causes great inconvenience to the traveling and mercantile public, and prevents the plans for rapid steam communication with the ports of China and Japan, and is oppressive to the company engaged in the service, and in fact; that thirteen trips involve the necessity of another steamer, and an additional yearly expenditure of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, without advantage to the Government, the public or the Steamship Company. The memorial closes by asking Congress to permit the Company to make twelve trips per year to China, without touching at Honolulu, and to increase the subsidy for mail service to the Sandwich Islands from $50,000 to $100,000 yearly.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, C. E., November 16.—The Mayor has received another cable dispatch from London, authorizing him to draw twenty thousand dollars more for the relief of sufferers by the late fire. This makes a total of seventy thousand dollars from London.

The grand assistant concert, under the patronage of the Governor General, and in aid of the Quebec fire relief fund, realized a considerable amount.

A large number of mechanics and laborers are leaving for the States, since the fire.

Heavy rain is falling.

Card from G. Gordon Adams.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Mr. G. Gordon Adams, who was recently elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Loyalists, is out in a card wherein he says he would not accept, if he could, and moreover did he know until a few days since that he was appointed a delegate from the Pittsburgh Convention, but the latter in appointing him. His political opinions, he adds, are of no importance, as he never expects to hold or seek office.

Furious Storm in New York.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., November 16.—While the gale was blowing on Wednesday night, the upper and lower mill dam belonging to James Connolly, in this place, with a large amount of property belonging to individuals, and both bridges spanning the river, were swept away. Many dwellings were much damaged.

Railroad Accident in Canada.

QUEBEC, N. W., November 16.—The Day Express going West to day was thrown off the track near Guelph, by a broken rail. An express messenger was killed and two others had the shoulder blades broken, and several passengers injured, but none fatally.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., November 16.—The steamers Ogdensburg and Whitby collided near Scarboro. The Whitby was sunk. No lives lost. The Beauharnois Canal is repaired, and navigation resumed.

Daniel McIrvin has been arrested for extensive forgeries.

Sale of Missouri Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, November 16, 8 P. M.—The Iron Mountain Railroad, with the branch to St. Genevieve, and other appurtenances, for $2,500,000. The Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to Kansas City, has been sold to the same parties for $500,000. The sale is not yet ratified by Gov. Fletcher.

Billiard Tournament.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 16.—At the billiard tournament to-day, four games were played. Up to the present time it is impossible to say who will take the golden cue, Michael Phelan and John Melvin of New York, are loaded with fish and shingle bolts. As a total loss, but was insured for $12,000.

THE FENIANS.

Canada Again to be Invaded.

An Army of "Fenian Avengers."

Twelve Thousand Men Enrolled.

Operations to Commence Soon.

New Trials for the Condemned.

Two Fenian Prisoners Released.

Letter from Sir Frederick Bruce.

Case of Convicted Fenians Referred to Her Majesty's Government.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The most active preparations are now being made at the Robinson beadquarters for a grand movement against Canada. During the last fortnight some of the leading military officers of the organization have held consultations in regard to the martial programme to be adopted when the Fenian forces move from their respective States across to the border. The result of their deliberations is at present a profound secret, but Generals O'Neill, Spear, and President Roberts frankly avow that the new movement means work against the British authorities in Canada. It is said the description of the next army of invasion will be far superior, and more effective than that of which the detachment at Limestone Ridge was the advance guard. Twelve thousand men have already been enrolled under the title of "Fenian Avengers," who have pledged themselves to be ready at any moment to prevent the execution of Lynch and the other prisoners. These have been divided into regiments and brigades, and when all the men deemed necessary shall have taken this pledge, operations will commence.

TORONTO, C. W., November 16.—Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the Fenian prisoners, purposes applying on Monday to the Court of Queen's Bench, for new trials for new trials for Lynch, Hayden, Slavin, Whalen, and Quinn, the Fenians under sentence of death.

James and John Dudley, the two men committed by a police magistrate, a few days ago, on the charge of having inveigled a girl out of an asylum, which had been made over his veto. Mr. Johnson also added that several prominent Southern men were urging upon him the propriety of declaring for universal amnesty, for impartial suffrage. He (the latter) said, that his views in the latter regard had already been expressed in a message to Congress last session, and in his letter to Governor Sharkey. He was in favor of impartial suffrage, and as for extending general amnesty, he could not now decide.

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NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamer Pioneer returned to New London, Connecticut, on Wednesday night, from a six months' cruise in the Arctic Ocean, after whales. She penetrated as far as the icebergs, and communicated with Dr. Hall and his party, who were looking for traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, on the 26th of July, at which time they were all well. The voyage was more successful than that of any other vessel in the same waters, and it has demonstrated the practicability of our whaling fleet reaching the Polar Sea. The officers of the Pioneer report that on the night of the 13th inst., and morning of the 14th, a splendid display of auroras was seen from the ship. The Pioneer at that time was between thirty and forty miles southwest of Montauk Point.

Memorial from San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress, which, after reciting the previous action of the Chamber, sets forth that by Act of 1st March, 1865, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to perform thirteen trips yearly to China, or forfeit subsidy, being required to leave Honolulu out of the regular route, causes great inconvenience to the traveling and mercantile public, and prevents the plans for rapid steam communication with the ports of China and Japan, and is oppressive to the company engaged in the service, and in fact; that thirteen trips involve the necessity of another steamer, and an additional yearly expenditure of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, without advantage to the Government, the public or the Steamship Company. The memorial closes by asking Congress to permit the Company to make twelve trips per year to China, without touching at Honolulu, and to increase the subsidy for mail service to the Sandwich Islands from $50,000 to $100,000 yearly.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, C. E., November 16.—The Mayor has received another cable dispatch from London, authorizing him to draw twenty thousand dollars more for the relief of sufferers by the late fire. This makes a total of seventy thousand dollars from London.

The grand assistant concert, under the patronage of the Governor General, and in aid of the Quebec fire relief fund, realized a considerable amount.

A large number of mechanics and laborers are leaving for the States, since the fire.

Heavy rain is falling.

Card from G. Gordon Adams.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Mr. G. Gordon Adams, who was recently elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Loyalists, is out in a card wherein he says he would not accept, if he could, and moreover did he know until a few days since that he was appointed a delegate from the Pittsburgh Convention, but the latter in appointing him. His political opinions, he adds, are of no importance, as he never expects to hold or seek office.

Furious Storm in New York.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., November 16.—While the gale was blowing on Wednesday night, the upper and lower mill dam belonging to James Connolly, in this place, with a large amount of property belonging to individuals, and both bridges spanning the river, were swept away. Many dwellings were much damaged.

Railroad Accident in Canada.

GUELPH, C. W., November 16.—The Day Express going West to day was thrown off the track near Guelph, by a broken rail. An express messenger was killed and two others had the shoulder blades broken, and several passengers injured, but none fatally.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., November 16.—The steamers Ogdensburg and Whitby collided near Scarboro. The Whitby was sunk. No lives lost. The Beauharnois Canal is repaired, and navigation resumed.

Daniel McIrvin has been arrested for extensive forgeries.

Sale of Missouri Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, November 16, 8 P. M.—The Iron Mountain Railroad, with the branch to St. Genevieve, and other appurtenances, for $2,500,000. The Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to Kansas City, has been sold to the same parties for $500,000. The sale is not yet ratified by Gov. Fletcher.

Billiard Tournament.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 16.—At the billiard tournament to-day, four games were played. Up to the present time it is impossible to say who will take the golden cue, Michael Phelan and John Melvin of New York, are loaded with fish and shingle bolts. As a total loss, but was insured for $12,000.

A MINISTER FALLEN.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Prestley, Pastor of Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh.

His Brutality and Unfaithfulness as a Husband and Father.

His Hypocrisy as a Minister.

His Dismissal from the Ministry and Expulsion from the Church.

The Finding of the Presbytery Unanimous.

The Sentence and the Scene.

For some months past the community has been greatly exercised over rumors affecting the character of Rev. James Prestly, D. D., Pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. These rumors were as varied in their character as numerous, and many of them had no foundation in fact,—at least those connecting him with criminal intimacy with females in this vicinity, were little better than sheer fabrications. To give the reader a proper understanding of the case, it should be stated that Rev. Prestley has been twice married, having a son and daughter by his first marriage, who have nearly reached their majority. His second wife was the widow of Dr. Wm. Kerr, who is the mother of four children—three girls and a boy, the oldest being upwards of eighteen years of age. Shortly after the last marriage, those "incompatibilities of temper" began to manifest themselves, which culminated in the commission of the offences of which Dr. Prestley has just been convicted by the ecclesiastical court. The departure of his stepchildren from his house soon after marriage, gave rise to much talk, but eventually it subsided. Finally, his wife, unable longer to put up with his imprudent, brought it to the attention of her relatives, who immediately asked his investigation by the Presbytery.

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

On 9th inst. of October, the Presbytery of Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Webster streets, Rev. S. R. Reed, Moderator, Rev. W. H. Andrew, clerk, and Rev. W. J. Reed, assistant clerk. Rev. Drs. Kerr and Lynch, Messrs. Shaler, Behlen, Hastings and Rev. Prestley acted as his own counsel. The charges were three in number, and were to the following effect:

First—Indulging in cruel and violent treatment of his wife and family.

Second—Using vulgar and profane language.

Third—Infidelity to his marriage vow.

These three charges contained several specifications under each charge—ernel treatment—the defendant was accused of hurling a chair at his wife on one occasion at Hookstown. He was also charged with having kicked her, with beating her with a stick and hitting her with a shoe.

The specifications under the second charge using vulgar and profane language, set forth that on divers occasions he called his wife all manner of vile names, called down upon her and her family the most horrible imprecations, for instance, "Oh, Lord! cram my wife and her family as deep into hell as a pigeon could fly in five thousand years," or words to that effect.

The specifications to the third charge, infidelity to his marriage vow, were that he maintained relations with females which were inconsistent with his duty as a husband.

To all of these charges and specifications the defendant made a general denial.

THE TRIAL.

Some twenty witnesses were subpœnaed on each side of the case, though all did not attend. Mrs. Prestley was, of course, the principal witness, and testified to the cruelty of which she was subjected by her children and the servants of the family. The evidence as to cruelty was clear, although the accused produced a number of witnesses of the family to prove that in their presence his conduct to his wife and children was kind.

The testimony as to his use of vulgar and profane language was by his wife and family. The language attributed to him was in the form of a shocking character—so shocking, indeed, as to create serious doubts in the minds of a number of the members of the Presbytery that any man could use it.

On the third charge, the evidence of his familiarity with a young lady of Allegheny was not of a character to affect seriously the standing of a minister generally, although in this case that both were imprudent in their behavior. Another specification alleged an improper correspondence with a widow lady of New York, to whom he was one afternoon. In proof of this specification, a number of letters from the lady to the accused had been intercepted by Mrs. Prestly—were produced. These letters were inclosed in envelopes, directed to "James Peterson, care of Rev. Prestley," the direction being in the handwriting of the lady. These letters contained many endearing expressions, such as unsophisticated lovers are wont to use in their epistles to one another. In one letter, she says, 'ooh, how I would like to see you, dear, if only for a moment. It might be one night alone," or words to that effect. In another she speaks of going to Europe, and suggests that she would announce her departure prematurely, in order that he might visit her unannounced. The time of her departure prematurely, in order that he might visit her unannounced. The time of her delayed and real departure. Another letter covered a returned letter from the defendant, the latter having ventured some very good advice to his fair correspondent, which was not palatable to her. Besides these letters sent to James Peterson, the New York widow kept up an open correspondence with Rev. Prestley and his wife, all of which was proper in its language and seeming purpose.

THE DEFENSE.

For this defense, Dr. Prestley called his family physician, Dr. Coffey, his father, brothers and other members of his family, to prove his nervous temperament—that he was easily irritated, the slightest cause sufficing to put him out of temper. Witnesses also testified to his pleasant relations with his family when they were present. In his argument, he attempted to show that his wife and her children and his own children had conspired against him to injure him, and that a regular system of espionage was established for that purpose. He took up [illegible] wife, and claimed [illegible] Church Discipline, he [illegible] taken up great allowance [illegible] believe, that two witnesses must testify to a fact, neither of whom are interested in the result of the investigation. With reference to some points in the testimony that bore hard upon him, the defendant attempted explanations, his own versions in some instances almost corroborating those of the witnesses against him. His argument consumed all of the sessions of Wednesday and part of Thursday morning.

THE SENTENCE.

After the case was closed on both sides, the Court proceeded calmly to discuss the evidence, in order that their judgment might be impartial. Not a single member of the Presbytery was present who voted had any doubt of the defendant's guilt on all the general charges—there being some slight difference of opinion on some of

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

SUFFRAGE BASED ON INTELLIGENCE.

For many months past, we have from time to time given utterance, in the COMMERCIAL, to our sentiments on this important subject. They have been exhibited in so many forms and selections, and such a variety of terms and expressions has been employed in setting them forth, that readers cannot have failed to recognize and understand them. Nor have they failed. And it affords us a gratification that it would be affectation to disown, to meet our often expressed opinions reflected upon our often expressed opinions reflected upon in the public press, and even from quarters where these opinions were not long since treated with little consideration.

The present time is opportune for a further discussion of this subject. The heat and strife of party canvassing is over; the excitement, the competition, the demagoguery, incident to the ante-election pegogunery, incident to the ante-election pegogunery, have given place to the calm and riod, have given place to the calm and quiet, favorable to sound judgment, that usually follow the decision of the ballot box. It is, therefore, with more than a personal gratification, that we notice the subject of suffrage working in the public mind, for we anticipate from its serious and patriotic consideration results most auspicious to the country. It is not a party subject. In the broadest sense it is American, and the proper understanding of it and the right appreciation of it by every American citizen, would be one of the strongest guarantees of safety and prosperity to the nation.

As we observed, in an article in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, the discussion of *negro* suffrage has naturally drawn in the general subject, for it would not now, except on the *mere* prejudice of color, be possible to frame an argument for or against *negro* suffrage which would not be equally applicable to the case of a white man. The anomaly of chattel slavery, while it existed, raised a barrier to logic, and excluded the slave from the benefit of its sound conclusions. But his restoration to manhood brings him within the pale of application, and the argument for the right of suffrage, on the broad American principle, ignores the old distinction. Another restriction of the right of suffrage was made in the case of alien-born persons—a prudential exception, the propriety of which was obvious. The latter was removed by laws of Congress, providing for naturalization, making them citizens and so entitled to vote.

The essential and central idea of our system of government—self government, or government by the will of the citizens—recognizes the vote of the citizens as the potential expression of their will. In its nature and with reference to its design, suffrage, therefore, under our Government, should be universal. But as exceptions have existed, for what was deemed adequate cause, so may they still for adequate cause. And here is what we hold to be the true ground. Our system of government recognizes no more clearly the right of suffrage than it presumes the qualification of intelligence and honest patriotism. Suffrage, which is expression of a judgment and will, presupposes the qualification to judge and choose. But where *that qualification* exists in the person, born or naturalized to citizenship, the right of suffrage cannot consistently be denied him. This is impartial suffrage—suffrage founded on intelligence. What admits one man should admit another, and what excludes one should exclude another.

This is the ground which has been taken by the patriotic statesmen of the country when not hampered by the artificial and arbitrary conditions imposed by slavery. In accord with this, is the favor of the public mind, popularly and embodied in laws, towards a free press and the cause of education. And it is because this is the true idea of our Democratic form of government, that, on the removal of the slavery exception, the mind of the country turns spontaneously to the propriety of extending the principle to the freed people of color, with only such conditions with reference to qualification, as are applied or as they think should be applied to other people. As this is not, necessarily, any longer a sectional question, nor a party question, we find it receiving considerable and favorable judgment in both the prominent parties.

PERNICIOUS ADVICE.

The Boston *Post* advises the Southern people to ignore political matters and leave the question of reconstruction to take care of itself, while they cultivate their lands to get a living. This, under the circumstances, is not good advice. The Southern people have a duty to perform. They cannot, without neglecting their obligations, forego action in the matter of reconstruction. Having for more than four years waged desperate warfare against the Union and failed in the attempt to break it up, now that the damage inflicted is to be repaired they must not shrink from holding their arms—nor will they be permitted to do so, without incurring a penalty.

The advice of the *Post* is addressed to that portion of the Southern people in whose hands political power is at present mainly lodged. There is another portion, as yet, mainly deprived of power, because they are deprived of the right to participate in the management of public affairs, either as voters or otherwise. Let the former accept the proferred advice and act on it, and they will probably find themselves in a changed position. The verdict of the war was, that the Union shall not be broken up. Failing in the attempt to do that—but having succeeded in disordering the machinery of Government and the relations of the States—it is the duty of the Southern people to unite in the effort that is being made to restore order. Refusal would be but a further attempt in the same direction, and if persisted in, would lead not only to penalties, but to the recognition—in the place of those in whose hands influence is now mainly lodged—of all who—however they may have been heretofore deprived of participation in political affairs—will cooperate with the loyal Government and States to restore the Union.

To this end things are tending, and in time will come. If they who should assist in restoring the South to her proper position, refuse to do their part, those who stand ready to take their places, will, of necessity be invited to do so. Hence, we say, the advice of the *Post* is not only unwise, but pernicious.

FAST DRIVING IN THE STREETS.

This is complained of often in Eastern and Northern cities, where they have little rings hitched to light vehicles that move about the streets with a speed that is perilous to the life and limbs of people on foot. Our heavy, Conestoga animals, and our cumbrous drays and wagons, adapted to the ponderous loads that they bear, are generally slow, and steady and safe. Our pavements are too rough to favor fast driving. But since the street railways were laid, they afford a tramroad for the light wagons and carriages, and encourage a higher rate of speed.

Fast driving is gaining on the staid old habits of the street, and the dangers of pedestrianism, in the central parts of the city, are greatly increased. A lad, the other day, was run over and hurt, and another run over and killed. Every hour of the day, at some of the crossings and outer sections of streets, men, women and children are placed in imminent danger by the rapid movements of vehicles, passing in different directions.

We know there are laws against this dangerous practice, and we presume there are officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws. But unfortunately the crowd of people in the streets receive little protection from either the ordinances or the functionaries, and have to depend, for their safety, on their own quick eyes to see the flying vehicles and their own nimble feet to escape from them. We respectfully call the attention of officers, if there are any, to this dangerous practice.

JOHN MORRISSEY dates his letters from "Anson House, Spring Street, New York," wherein he but imitates JOHN WEED, who dispatches his brief epistles from the "Astor House," and other distinguished politicians who send theirs either from the "St. Nicholas," the "Fifth Avenue," or some other favorite hotel. Notes thus dated and published in the newspapers become at once valuable cards for the hotels that are lucky enough to have such characters for guests. Thus the Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY has elevated the "Anson House" to a distinction which it could have obtained in no other way, and the proprietor can afford to keep him for the remainder of the year, free of charge, and as long after as he will continue to write an occasional note with the aforesaid localities in the date. MORRISSEY having become a magnate and a power, we are not so certain, unless Mr. WEED exerts himself, that the "Astor" will not find a formidable rival in the "Anson."

SHRIEKS OF LOCALITY.

The shrieks of locality begin to be heard in the discussion of the Senatorial question in New York. A leading Republican paper in the Western part of the State, while admitting that no man in that quarter stands in such a position as to make him a conspicuous candidate, or to cause him even to be thought of—claims that the successor of Judge HARRIS should be taken from the West. The rule of admitting the claims of localities would, for a good share of the time, exclude the best men from positions which such only should occupy. If a certain locality has not the best man, it is reason enough why it should yield to the one that has. The shrieks of locality, if listened to, would produce frequent changes, which all experience has shown cannot be indulged in without injury to the general whole. The lessons of the past, in this regard, ought to be heeded, and the shrieks of locality which perpetually go up whenever an office—high or low—is to be filled, drowned in the voice of experience.

GETTING BELLIGERENT.

The President's organ in Washington prints the Chicago *Times'* article, and—speaking for the President—is glad that the "Copperhead or Democratic party, after violating all their pledges made at the Philadelphia Convention," after "having been, as a consequence, repudiated in every State except two," have "removed the mask." The organ of the President then proceeds to indict the Democracy in the strongest terms, accuse them of every species of faithlessness and injury to the country, and concludes with the remarkable declaration, that "the misrepresentations of such infamous journals have retarded restoration, *and produced the present misunderstanding between the President and Congress.*" And the President's organ requests, furthermore, "the Chicago *Times* and its political associates" to "form a society of their own, and no longer impose on those whom they are not wanted," for by so doing they "will confer a great favor upon the President."

It is clear that a decided coolness is getting up between the President and the Democrats, which may seriously endanger certain well laid schemes for obtaining Federal offices and other patronage.

It being no quarrel of ours, we propose only to see that there is fair play.

WE are glad to learn—as we do from the Philadelphia *Press*—that THADDEUS STEVENS has returned to his home in Lancaster, in improved health. There is in this country no man for whose physical condition there is so much solicitude as this great commoner.

A Queer Muddle

Two or three days since it was telegraphed all over the country that one thousand stand of arms had been stolen from the Washington Arsenal in a mysterious manner, and while the place was closely guarded by the usual line of sentries. Another inscrutable dispatch to the New York *Herald* says:

"The arms are supposed to have been stolen by certain parties belonging to a secret organization having its existence in this locality. The arms have been traced to a building in the upper portion of the city. It is said that the Government is acquainted with the parties who committed the theft, but do not deem it advisable to make any arrests at present, preferring to wait for further developments on the subject."

Now, a thousand muskets cannot be carried away in a man's breeches pocket, nor in the course of five or ten minutes. There must have been a number of persons engaged in the affair, time would be occupied, and carts have to be used in transferring the plunder to a place of safety. If it was a Fenian raid we can understand collusion on the part of Celtic soldiers, and would recommend that, until Stephens and Roberts subside, none but Americans be placed on guard. But the most absurd, we may say idiotic, part of the paragraph we quote is its conclusion.

Here is a Government, which knows the parties who abstracted the arms, and whose agents have "traced them to a house in the upper part of the city, yet does not deem it advisable to make any arrests until further developments." There is an excellent chance for further developments now that the robbers have been put on their guard through an announcement in the columns of the most extensively circulated journal in the country.

Catholicism Against Fenianism.

A Catholic paper, published in Montreal, says that "after the Plenary Council, lately held in Baltimore adjourned, a number of Bishops went to Washington and called on President Johnson. The interview was private, but it is believed that, among other recommendations, the Bishops requested the President not to mislead the Fenians, and to excite their evil passions by an indulgence out of reason. They told him that if he would only let them understand positively that no invasion of Canada would be tolerated or connived at, the Fenian flood will soon collapse, and that, in such a case, the Catholic party will do all in its power to sustain the Government." If the interview was private, how strange that what transpired and so soon be known in Canada, when none but the Philadelphia correspondents of the press in this country procured any of the particulars. There is little likelihood of the Catholic Church making political bargains with the Government of the United States. Archbishop Hughes or New York did it occasionally, but he has no imitator; neither has any one inherited the wonderful influence in temporal matters he exercised over the minds of the mass of the people professing the Catholic religion. Moreover, race prejudice and national feeling have always proved themselves, in the long run, stronger even than the spirit of pious obedience or conviction.

Spread of Methodism.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, now fast verging toward its end, has been the Centenary year of Methodism. There has been a widespread and wonderful revival throughout the connection of which John Wesley was the founder, and immense accessions have been made to its material resources and to the number of professing members. Last January the hope was expressed, at meetings then held, that, before twelve months had expired, there would be at least one million of members in the United States. At the Centenary of the old John Street Church on Tuesday, it was stated that the increase hoped for had been more than accomplished: that the communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this country, notcounting the preachers, numbered 1,020,078 being a gain this year of 101,719. At the Joan street meeting on Wednesday there were persons present from sixteen different States, and a number from various foreign countries.

High and Low Church,

The agitation going on in the diocese of New York between the tractarian—or High—and the evangelical—or Low—church parties of the episcopal denomination, continues to be prosecuted with unabated vigor. No little scandal has been caused by it, and it is said that the matter will shortly come up before a special Convention of the House of Bishops. All these prelates, with one exception, are known to be opposed to tractarian ritualism—which means bedizened robes, candles and a complicated code of genuflection. The excepting Bishop is the very Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Vermont, a very aged and obstinate man, who has always been an extreme champion of ecclesiastical authority, of slavery and the South. It was his Biblical defense of the peculiar institution which was circulated as a campaign document among the Democracy of Pennsylvania during the contest for the Governorship between Curtin and Woodward.

Too Particular by Half.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is hard to please. An agent of the Western Associated Press sent it, by telegraph, at considerable expense, a long editorial from the Richmond *Whig*, which same editorial had been received in its office, through the mail, some thirty-six hours before. This is called "questionable enterprise" by the *Gazette*, and an intimation thrown out that telegraph offices are not the most likely places in the world, wherein to find a superabundance of judgment and discretion. We believe there are other newspaper offices where a like opinion has been prevalent for a long time.

INDISSOLUBLE MARRIAGE.—One of the philosophical manifestations of the New York *Tribune* is a procession of faith in the beneficial influences resulting from the indissolubility of the marriage bond. Its theory is that, while individual cases of hardship may occur and even abound, the welfare of the community as a whole is promoted by making people—who agree to come together, "for better, for worse," feel that they utter no idle words when they make that mutual pledge. We doubt very much whether wives with good-for-nothing, drunken, brutal husbands, husbands with shamefully virago-like wives, will see the matter in the same light as Mr. Greeley. And this is putting the case mildly, and without so much as reference to the complications ensuing upon infractions of the seventh commandment. In this country, public sentiment is not sufficiently universal against compelling association between a man and woman to whom it is a common lot of misery and unfaithfulness.

A FENIAN MYSTERY.—A New York letter says: Among the Fenian fraternity there is a great deal of anxiety just now as to the whereabouts of Head Center Stephens. Some say they are positive he started for Ireland (no matter how or in what disguise), but there is more than one respectable gentleman connected with the reportorial profession ready to make an affidavit that they saw him at head quarters this afternoon. I do not pretend to reconcile these discrepancies; I only record what is said and seen. Another point of importance, and one on which there can be no doubt, is this: All the prominent military officers who have been hanging about head quarters for the past week have suddenly disappeared, but no one knows whither. You can draw your own inferences.

PERSONAL.

—The Philadelphia *Press* defends with warmth Mr. Peabody from the charge of disloyalty. It says: "It is probable that Mr. Peabody's early Baltimore associations and his long English residence have not led him to the acceptance of the full measure of patriotism, as we radicals understand it. But if there is an American who read his speech to the children at Danver, Massachusetts, and his address to the twenty thousand orphans at Baltimore, replete as they were with the noblest maxims and the purest love of country, without feeling a sympathetic throb, we do not envy his head nor his heart.

—The Louisville *Courier* says, editorially, that Col. Lynch, the condemned Fenian at Toronto, was a "special correspondent" of that paper with the Fenian army last summer, having been engaged to fill the place of one of its reporters "whom, at the last moment, it was found impossible to send." It also discredits the statement that he held a commission in the Fenian army, or was in any way connected with the movement except as a reporter. The failure to furnish any proof of this fact was used as an argument to the detriment of Col. Lynch on his trial, and it seems strange now that the editors of the *Courier* were not called upon to testify to what they now assert editorially.

—In the Rechester, N. Y., district, Selye and Hart, both Republicans, ran for Congress. Some suspicion had been cast upon the former by the fact that the Democrats supported him. The Rochester *Democrat*, which advocated his election, defines him as follows:

"He will act, in Congress and elsewhere, upon his own judgment, and not according to the dictation of either Thurlow Weed or Thad. Stevens. He is a Republican, nominated as such and elected as such, and he will be the last man to yield his cherished political convictions. That Democrats aided in electing him we know. Democrats voted for Mr. Hart also. It does not follow, however, that the candidates were Democrats."

—There are in Chicago seven Counts, two Marquises, one who would have been a Duke, and a baker's dozen of German Barons. The latter are not counted in "our set" by the others, as baronetcies in Germany are common as "colonelcies" in Virginia, or unfounded military titles throughout America. Out of the former ex-noblemen there are several whose history would be interesting, and whose lives have given them more romance than is generally vested in the hero of a first-class novel. Hungary and Poland were their homes. Austrian, Russian, and combined European tyranny, are responsible for their present position.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, lately preached a sermon on the state of the country, taking for his text these remarkably apposite words in Daniel viii., 23, 24, 25:

"And in the latter time of their kingdom, when the transgressors are come to the full, a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand up.

"And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; and he shall prosper and practice, and shall destroy the mighty and holy people.

"And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand."

—It is astonishing how much more the correspondents of enterprising journals in different parts of the country know of the secrets and scandal of New York than the New Yorkers themselves. He of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gets off a sensation relative to young Ketchum, the wholesale forger, stating that there is a report afloat to the effect that the supposed prisoner is now enjoying himself in Europe there to remain until his pardon is received. He also says that Kohnstamm has the freedom of the jail, does no work, dresses in an ordinary suit of broadcloth, sports his whiskers, smokes Havana segars, and has the freedom of the prison limits, retiring when he pleases to the dispensary where his quarters are designated. It has been popularly supposed that the law required the cutting off of whiskers, close cropping of the hair, and the adoption of prison garb. That was, no doubt, the law for the poor. It would never do to treat delinquent stock operators in so shoddy fashion as that, though, in any such unfeeling manner. What would be the use of their having money if they could not purchase special privileges with it? It will be seen how this delightful system encourages dishonest people to be enterprising, and stimulates them in the laudable practice of saving and accumulating their easily earned gains.

—Here are pen photographs of the two clergymen who were lately tried at Toronto for being concerned in the late Fenian raids:

"Father McMahon is one of that class of priests who are an honor to the Church and saints of the Irish people—bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh, and spirit of their spirit—having their faults and many virtues under circumstances of hereditary adversity. They are comforters of the people, are with them in want, and minister to them in their homes when attacked by famine and disease. Lynn-on, on the other hand, has all the personal characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon and Scotchman—the higher stature, square forehead and strong body figure. Justice Armour noticed all that transpired in court, and photographed to his mind every person before him. The large eyes of Lynn-on are turned up as if in meditative reverie, and withdrawn from all that goes on in this world. Lynn-on's eye is a dart; Lynn-on's whole soul is in his work. His weakness, but the habitual stoop of the student over his books. He looks as if he respects the Scotchman and Episcopal clergyman—one of those who, of all men, are least likely to rendor aid to, or approve of, the Fenian movement. He was neatly dressed in a clerical suit of black, and had on the shirt of a man thoroughly in his position, but is sure of acquittal. He seems like a man of nervous and impulsive temperament. His countenance is benevolent and expressive."

The former, it will be remembered, was sentenced to be hanged, but the latter sentence will be never will be. The latter was acquitted by the jury after a few minutes consideration.

—There was opening of eyes and much lifting up of hands and body horror when a number of clergymen lately made the extraordinary move called "Ecce Homo" the subject of pulpit discourse. But that was at least a professed religious work. A Rev. Mr. Gaylord, in New York, has created a still more profound sensation by preaching a sermon of which Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" was the text. He held that the story was not immoral, and it is said his allusions to the "prurient prudery" of certain journals who found evil in it, and to the depravity of human nature which snaps greedily at any book which is reported to savor of immorality, were sharp and enjoyable.

—Samuel Wilberforce—son of the great philanthropist—who is now preaching for the Oxford in England—has recently written an introduction to a volume of selections entitled "Literary Pearls Strung at Random," which contains, among others, the following "pearl:"

"Where O where are the violets all morning,
Fresh as the dews of our prime?
Gone, like tender and quiet dreams at warning,
Down the back entry of time!"

This distinguished prelate signs himself S. Oxon—an abbreviation of the Latin name of his diocese—and who is called by *Punch* "Soapy Sam"—saponaceous plausibility of the speeches he makes in the House of Lords—is evidently a better Bishop than bard, and knows a great deal more about politics and polemics than he does about poetry. We believe the "Pearl" above quoted was one of a number of verses rattled off for fun by an erratic genius who once set type on the New York *Tribune*. We remember another verse as originally written, which ran thusly:

"Where, Oh! where, are the lilies and roses,
That bloomed in our youth for a while?
Dead—like the buttonless, round little Moses,
Down on the banks of old Nile!"

—Charlie Haulenbeck, a youth of twelve years, being in Washington on a visit to his brother, who is a clerk in the Adjutant General's office, accosted Gen. Grant when passing the War Department, telling him he was on a visit to Washington, and was very desirous of shaking hands with Gen. Grant. The General seized the little hand and shook it cordially, remarking that he hoped he would not have to visit Washington when he became a man, as it is a bad place for men to visit, but harmless to little boys.

—Thad. Stevens was lately presented with a handsome umbrella, which was shortly afterwards borrowed without leave. The Great Commoner was soon caught in a shower, and meeting a friend with an umbrella, asked the privilege of sharing part of it on the way home. The request was cheerfully granted, but Thad had not proceeded far when Mr. Stevens cast his eye upward and saw his name in full. "Why, bless me," said he, "I believe I am in my own house, after all." The umbrella was returned.

—J. Lathrop Motley has improved his leisure hours while serving his country as Minister to Austria, in completing his history of the United Netherlands. Murray, of London, advertises the concluding volumes.

Catholics in America.

The first permanent establishment of the Catholic religion in this country, was by Lord Baltimore's colony in Maryland, where some two hundred persons, mostly Catholics, and many of them wealthy, settled in 1633, and the first mass was celebrated by Father Altihane, at the Indian village of Potomac, now New Marlboro, on the Virginia side of the river. At the opening of the revolution in 1775, the number of Catholics in the colonies and territories was estimated at 30,000, over one-third of them in Maryland. The first bishop, Carroll, was ordained at Baltimore in 1790.

Now the Catholics have 2,500 church edifices in the United States, which at an average of 500 to each church, would give 750,000 communicants, representing a population of 3,000,000.

The Catholic Register of 1866, gives 15 archbishops, 44 bishops and 2,992 priests, making a total of the priesthood 3,051. The Catholics have 46 colleges, 26 theological seminaries, 177 male and female academies, and 624 parochial schools, making a total of 827 educational institutions. Besides these they have 171 convents, which are usually institutions of learning, and 189 hospitals for the sick, asylums for the aged, the indigent, and the destitute youth. The Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity labor in these with no other compensation than food and clothing and the satisfaction of doing good.

PISCATORY VOCALISM.—We have had singing mice and musical monkeys, and read the other day about a poodle, which without any teaching from the young lady whose pet he was, had mastered the rudiments very nicely and could produce an excellent accompaniment to the piano. His "G" was said to be particularly fine, and his endeavors to reach the "C in *alt*" were described as little less than heroic. Not satisfied with warbling quadrupeds, however, of this are the pisciculturists, who delight in decoying and educating in the muddy creeks and canals known and often heard, favorite vocalists. In the Bombay *Times* notes that "whilst sailing in a boat on a stream near Bombay, the party, of which he was one, were startled by the sound of music, which they believed to proceed from the surface of the water, and from the vessel. The sound was like a musical reel, or the drawing of an Æolian harp. The boatmen at once intimated that it was the performance of the Rohi fish ascending in the muddy creeks and canals known and often heard. Associations, perfectly well known and often heard. Associations, perfectly well known and often heard. Associations, perfectly well

...e Daily Commercial

...HE PULPIT.

...us and the Common People.

...rmon Delivered in the Academy of ...sic, November 4, 1866, by Rev. ...ry B Moore, Pastor of the Fif... ...th Congregational Church.

...ad the common people heard Him gladly."—St. ...rk.

...reading the life of the Son of God, the Savior of men, as recorded by Evangelists, among the many wonderacts there stated concerning His public ministry, there are none which more ...ghly arrest and closely enlist our attion, than those which concern His ...ssion from the circles and the sympaof the rulers and leaders of the peo- and His popular and enthusiastic reion by the people themselves. As we the history, and in imagination go it with Jesus from place to place, from ...ilderness and the sea-side, to the villa- and towns and cities, during those ...e years of His ministry among the ...ple, we always look with indignation, ...gled with pity, upon the *few* who ...uded Him, and with wondering admiin upon the *many* who gathered about ...d welcomed *Him*.

...was not that, in the Divine idea, those rulers and leaders of the many, were ...ers above all other men. Gifted ...ers; nor that the many people were ...sinful in character, less morally guilt- ...n His sight who came as the Savior ...ld, and without whose great salvation ...must perish. Nor is it to be grounded ...on the supposition that the many peo- ...felt their need of the great ...lor and of the great salva- ..., and therefore came to Him as needy ...ers; and that the rulers and leaders ...e people (the Chief Priests, the Scribes ...the Pharisees) did not feel their need ...him, and therefore did not come to ... For as yet, though they knew Jesus ...Nazareth, and other shunned Him, or ...ked around Him, still neither the few the many knew Him as the Great Sa- ..., and as bringing the tidings of the ...t salvation. Nor is it to be accounted ...to the supposition that Jesus was low- ...l, ill-bred, common and vulgar in His ...es and associations and sympathies, ...hout self-respect, and, therefore, not ...erving the respect of others; without ...y ambition, seeking notoriety, and even ...lves of polity during the taunts ...d derisions, and the severe letting ...e of the select few, for the sake ...the endless and loud applause of ...rabble many. Nor is it to be account- ...for on the supposition that the *few* ...re wise as serpents, watchful against ...devis and impostors, the wardens and ...rdians of public moralities and of the ...cities of religion, careful observers of ...ancient land-marks, and jealous of ...loyal and unbroken succession; and that *many* were easily deceived and im- ...ed upon, swayed by every wind and ...ed by every wave, following any leadwho happened to turn up, and worpping as heroic any semblance and figure of greatness. None of these reaons may be urged in explanation of the ...ose words from them in the scriptures, ...the few despised and scandalized Christ, ...l the *many* welcomed and applauded ...m. Nowithstanding the infinite grace ...attractiveness of the Savior, He seemed ...reject the few, the select, the pre- ...men of power, and the rulers ...the people; and notwithstanding ...purity of His life and the holiness of ...s character, the unwonted wisdom ...s and infinite heavenliness of His words ...deeds ye He seemed tontract to Him- ...the great masses of the worlds, the ...ful, the selfish, the self-satisfied, the ...contented, the wearied, the sorrowing ...d the heart broken." It is a wonderful ...bition of fact and history. Perhaps it ...hath *first and last and always* been the ...ystery. It is wonderful, at any rate, ...d in any view of it. It would seem at ...st sight that this state of things should ...ve been reversed: that the few, even ...s, in view of His wisdom, and power, ...d control of the elements and of mind, ...uld have made common cause with ...m, would have commanded His favor, ...uld have flattered and fondled Him, ...d made Him their hero, as well as ...ir friend. And on the other hand ...t would seem that the people, ...s "common people," the masses of men, ...enly trodden down by the powerful ...d oppressed by the strong, and blighted ...y the learned, and spurned by the pro- ...sedly righteous, would have been wary ...their applause to one so powerful, so ...e and so strange a guest, doubly jeal- ...of the exaltation of a new hero, whose ...wer might crush out the last remnant of ...ir political rights, and wipes oppres- ...s might grind to powder, and scatter to ...e winds their last hope and their record ...religion. But this was not the case, as we ...e from the Scriptures. The few were ...s enemies; the many were His friends; ...e few rejected Him; the many gathered ...d flocked around Him. Yet the many ...terwards united with the few in perse- ...ting and reviling the Savior, and vehe- ...ently clamored for His crucifixion, argues ...thing against the instincts and the sym- ...thies of the many, but it only proves ...w the few,—the artful and powerful ...e cunning and oppressive, the insinu- ...ting and unscrupulous few, may deceive ...d drive on the many to follow the wills of ...e few, who think thereby to escape ...eir guilt and, its consequences, while ...ey expect to reap all the coming advan- ...es which are to follow the consummaon of their purposes. In the long run, you ...on never be afraid of the many. I would ...ther trust the many than the few. The ...ny people are, in the long run, the people ...o you can trust them. God had boundless faith ...the people when He gave His only be- ...otten Son to die for them, and then put ...e personal salvation of men upon their ...hoice and faith. The people may be ...usted. You may lose your faith in a ...an, but you can never lose your faith in ...manity. The great moral swelling ...aves of passion and the tempest winds ...f tumult, may be driven from right and ...uth like the compass needle from the ...le, but as the compass needle wavers ...d trembles, and swings back again to the ...orth star, so the people come back again ...hen the storms and tempests of passion ...e over, and settle down, in the calm, stead- ...st aspirations towards the right, the true ...d the good. You may trust the people, ...o doubt them, is to encourage anarchy ...d sin; to trust them, is the reign of loy- ...ty and religion. It is bad philosophy, ...d it is worse religion, to debase and ig- ...ore the people; to teach them that, being ...inful, they are mean and contemptible in ...od's sight; to break down their self- ...espect, and to quench their aspirations, by ...assing them in heaps of villainies, only ...o be rejected and burned; to sap the ...prings of human love, and to batter down ...he mimitions of man's faith in man. You ...ay trust the people.

But I remark to you that the phrase "common people," in this passage,—"and ...he common people heard Him gladly," ...oes not mean what we have sometimes ...aken it to mean. It does not mean the ...common, the low, the vulgar, the ...ased, the socially discarded classes. I ...remember very well that Jesus was denounced for eating with publicans and ...inners. I remember, also, that He reproved the Scribes and the Pharisees for ...heir "pride, hatred respectability, and for their ...self- and selfish righteousness, and doubtless shocked their taste as well as offended their pride, when he said to them: "The publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you. I remember, also, that a woman, who was a *sinner*, came into Simon's house,—very much to the scandal of Simon and his family, and his friends,—came into Simon's house, where Jesus was a guest, and washed His feet with her tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head, and anointed them with ointment, and smothered them with her kisses. I remember all these facts and many more of similar import, which, if a tithe of them were to be said of any of the great men of our days, would devote him to living infamy and perpetual disgrace, in the estimation of some. I remember all these things concerning my Lord and Master; but we are, nevertheless, not to understand by the phrase "common people," that publicans and sinners, harlots and sinful women, the low and the vulgar, and the socially discarded, are meant, as the friends and the companions of Christ. I know the Pharisees said: "Behold a gluttonous man and wine-bibber!" that was false; and they added, "the friend of publicans and sinners"; that was true in a sense, but not as they meant it. It is a terrible crime when wicked men and hypocrites put forth with their downright falsehoods, and in the same breath. As the Pharisees meant it, it was not true that Jesus was the friend of publicans and sinners. The Christian man who dares to go into the dens of vice and iniquity to rescue the fallen sons and daughters of men, is the best friend; but it would not be true of that man, in the sense of the Pharisee, that he was the friend of the vicious and the abandoned. There is many a Christian man to-day who refrains his feet from the steps where the fallen have trod, and withholds the grasp of loving strength that would save them, by reason of the very criticism upon his conduct and character which the Pharisees attempted to fasten upon Jesus; with a shake of the head, and a shrug of the shoulders, and a sigh of well assumed grief—he is a gluttonous man and a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. But this class of persons is not meant by the words: "the common people." These words simply mean the many, the nasty people, or, the people who were many. The multitudes of the people, the masses, are meant by the words, "common people." No classes were excluded from these throngs; no individuals of any classes were excluded; but no particular classes, and no particular individuals, or characters, are meant by the words "common people." No doubt but some, as the facts show, perhaps many, of the low, the vulgar, the vicious, the abandoned, of men and women were included in the throngs that flocked and pressed around the Savior, and listened to His words; but they were not intended to be designated by the words "common people." Taken in the sense in which the language is used in the text, the common people are altogether reputable, respectable. I am not arguing for respectability. That is a thing that needs no argument. It speaks for itself. It takes care of itself. To be urging your respectability upon the people is to insult the people, and to make yourself a very thing you urge. And to parade it, and vaunt it where it really exists, is like gilding gare gold, or sprinkling some manufactured perfume on a rose. And when a man is constantly talking about his respectability, and against others, treat him kindly, but mark him! Now am I arguing for the Savior's reputation, in view of His thronging associates, but I simply state the fact that they were the masses of the people in the multitudes to which He sojourned, or through which He passed, lingering for a few hours, or days, to shed beams of heavenly light upon their dark and thorny paths, and to give heavenly consolation to their weary, broken hearts. Though they were the "common people," the crowd, the throng, the Savior saw much in them to love. The "common people," count more than the exclusive herd. They are the bone and sinew of the community. They determine the moral character of a community; they form the basis of an estimate of its intelligence; they are the capital out of which its wealth are secured; they are the producers in an indefinite range of toil, and accomplishment. They are the people in the teeming soil out of which society grows, and States blossom and Governments ripen. They enact, and affirm, and administer laws; they assert and maintain rights; they infuse themselves into the enterprises of the generation, and build the monuments and the shrines where the ages shall worship. They are a great take in policy, and a great crime in social morality and religion, to pass by the crowd, or to treat them indifferently. A wise man knows their power, and a good man knows their worth. Henry Clay esteemed it a distinguished honor to be called and hailed as the great Commoner; and Gladstone exults in the very acme of popular distinction and applause in Great Britain, beyond which no man of his peers can go, in being hailed as the people's friend. Garibaldi stands to-day, whether with sword in hand or at the plough, the finest representative and leading idea of popular republican ideas in continental Europe, because he is of the people, springs from the masses, and inspires and burns with their enthusiasm, and included in these masses are the lazzaroni of Italy and the dreamy scholars of German land. Sometimes the philanthropist of the author will devote himself to classes and grades and conditions among the common people, and become great by their self-sacrificing toil, not only because it is self-sacrificing toil, which is always noble and ennobling, but because it is toil for the people. An unspeakable reward of blessing waits upon any labors for the people. Howard, among the poor and outcast, in hospitals and in prisons, received the blessings of the people—the people who were ready to perish. Wilberforce, and the emancipation of slaves throughout the British Empire, received the prayers and blessings of millions, and the immortal baptism of *His* love, who created man in His own image, and in our own day, and quite recently, Frederick W. Robertson, minister of Brighton, England, as the champion of the workingmen, added to the graces of Sterling and the charms of sweetest culture, the incomparable renown of Christian, self sacrificing regard for the men of toil and handicraft, laying down his life in early manhood a sacrifice to God in the behalf of men; and the God whom he served took him to His bosom to rest, and the workingmen whom he loved, reared a monument over his noble dust! These are but few illustrations of what the common people are, and of what men may do and become by going forth to them, joining their lives with theirs, living for them, pouring the truth in ears and seeking their hearts, and educating them in nobler ideas of life, and pointing them to the paths of duty, to the achievements of labor, to the elevation of their manhood, and to the salvation of their souls; pointing them with patience, and with enthusiasm, leading the way!

I plead that pulpits may "common plead" for the crowd of men and women. For ever since Jesus sought them, and they crowded around Him, and "heard Him gladly," their descendants, their race, and their destiny, have been crowned with an unspeakable significancy. They are God's nobility!

But let me say a word to you about Him of whom it is said in the text: "The common people heard Him gladly." Heard who gladly? Who is the person, and what is His character, for whom so many people not only pay respect and reverence, but who attracts them to Himself, and to whom they gladly listen? Upon whom they look with deep interest, and are joyful or benign, yet upon whose sweet face they hang with a joy that exceeds the joy of friend or brother. Who is he?

He is called in the Divine scriptures by various names: Son of Man; Son of David; Son of God; Christ; Messiah; Savior; Prince; King; Lord; Lord of Lords; King of Kings; the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible; the only Wise God our Savior, and by many other grand and distinguished names; names which exalt Him far above all the sons of men, and enthrone Him above the very stars of God. But among all the names given Him, among all the titles with which He is invested, there is none which so endears Him, and which the angel of the Lord announced; the one by which the word knows Him best—the sweetest name on mortal lips, and the music of Heaven. "His name shall be called *Jesus*, for He shall save His people from their sins." The name of Jesus—Savior.

Let me speak of Him to you. And I enter now upon no argument concerning His divinity, His eternity, His oneness with God in all the essential and personal perfections of the Godhead. I have no need now, to re-affirm the testimonies of the scriptures, and the witness of the Church upon these points. I have no desire now to exalt Him by any words or ideas, who is Himself exalted and enthroned in holiness and glory forever and ever. But as He came down to men, and lived with them, and moved among them, and laid down His life, and poured out His precious blood to save them, I desire rather to still hold Him down amongst men; to still hold Him, by the preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified, in communion with the people; still to hold Him out before the people as the same human, sympathizing, loving Son of God, and Savior of sinners, whose name is Jesus. For all, the common people are not so much concerned about the Divinity of Christ, His Oneness with God, as they are anxious about that wonderful humanity of His, that oneness of His with poor, sinful men. The wonder with men is, not that gold is gold, but that gold should become dross. The wonder with the people is, not that the pearl is pearl, but that the pearl should become worthless. So the wonder with the people, in this great question concerning Christ is, that the "Brightness of the Father's glory, the express image of His Person, upholding all things by the word of His Power," should become of no reputation." And to the people what is needful is the grasp of faith, as upon a real substance, upon the sympathising, endeared and loving humanity of Christ. I can no more realize or conceive of the Divinity of Christ, than I can realize or conceive of the Divinity of God; that is to say,—Divinity is ever beyond the reach of sensible conception, though not beyond the grasp of a spiritual faith. But the grasp of faith upon the Divinity of God does not save a man, but it is the grasp of faith upon the incarnate God, the divine-human, the sensible, comprehensible manifestation of God; faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ; it is this that saves. It is Christ, who is formed in the hearts of men, the hope of glory. It is God manifest in the flesh that solves the great mystery of God, and lets men into communion with the Divine. The sinful, sorrowing, broken heart of a man must be pillowed on the heart of the sympathizing, loving Saviour, before the grasp of spiritual faith can lay hold on God.

What I mean to say is this: We would not say that the common people heard God gladly. That thought we could not comprehend. There is oftentimes a great conviction, when they are unequaled. Also, DALTON FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES the best in use. Agents Wanted. Send for illustrated circulars.

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Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Hours for visiting friends of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st, April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
D. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets. Surgeon, in daily attendance. au25

JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH
ap16-dam

J. B. SEYMOUR
WOOD
Engraver,
No. 93
FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS.
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS.
STENCILS.
SEAL PRESSES.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct11 88X Liberty Street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE—
1,500 bush. Oats;
2 cars No. 1 Spring Wheat;
100 bbls. Apples;
14 tons Hamburg Cheese;
50 bush. Timothy seed;
2000 bush. Shelled Corn;
50 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
1 bbl. New Sorghum.
STURGEON BROS.,
no19 202 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
Bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Strdet.

HOTELS.
THE
REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Odd Fellows' Hall)
No. 64 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened. It is centrally located in the commercial portion of the city, is fitted up and is one of the most comfortable and desirable Hotels in the country. The
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Is hount fully supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Worsley has had an extended acquaintance with the wants of the traveling and local public, and personally attends the entire establishment. He is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2

BINGHAM HOUSE.
Eleventh and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS WITH ALL THE APPOINTMENTS OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
CURTIS DAVIS, Proprietor.
oct5-eodtm

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & FARLEY.
aug4-3m

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
se13-y m

EDUCATIONAL.
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, Esq., No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.
Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address.
W. D. BARKER,
se15-ym 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DONT
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you, or in fact your money away, for no Machine is sold by AGENTS or PEDDLERS at less than
NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement to price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2¼, 3, 3¼ and 3½ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2¼ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
oct8

CROCKERIE, &C
MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
FLOUR,
GRAIN and PRODUCE on hand and for sale.
1013 No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
700 Bxs. GOSHEN CHEESE.
50 BXS. CRAWFORD O. CHEESE.
25 KEGS PRIME LARD.
In store and for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
no1-tm No. 114 and 116 Second street.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,
SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Teas and General Groceries
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated and A Coffee Sugars, Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Roots & Edgar's and Jones' Syrups, Spices, Soaps, New Cream Mixed, Baker's Chocolate, Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Salad Dressing, Worcestershire Sauce, Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in Kits, Forrest's and Bonsteel's Pickles, etc., etc.
J. K. SMITH & CO.
se5-ym

Miller & Richetson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
And Importers of
Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. jy11

SUGAR.
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Pow dered, and Extra Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba Sugars. 10 hhds and bbls Porto Rico Sugars.
MILLER & RICHETSON.
oct17

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF
AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER
CALENDAR CLOCKS,
(Exclusively Wholesale)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
oct6-m PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILL T. WILEY,
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,
WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oct2 Th Th s

SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
No. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct2-ym Tu Th s

Great Watch Sale.
ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN,
Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for One Low Price of Ten Dollars!
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.
And not to be Paid for unless perfectly Satisfactory!
100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches.....$250 to $750
100 Solid Gold Hunting and Open Face Watches.....150 to 500
100 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled.....100 to 300
50 Solid Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches.....200 to 750
250 Gold Hunting English Levers.....200 to 250
50 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches.....150 to 200
500 Gold Hunting Patent Levers.....100 to 150
500 Silver Hunting Levers.....50 to 150
500 Silver Hunting Patent Levers.....75 to 250
500 Gold Ladies' Watches.....50 to 250
1,000 Silver Ladies' Watches.....50 to 75
1,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches.....50 to 100
2,000 Hunting Silver Watches.....75 to 250
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds.....10 to 75
Every Patron receives a Certificate, stating the amount resting for $20, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown. $2
The Tiffany Watch Company, 149 Broadway, New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above Watches, and to accomplish this object the articles are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed, so that no one knows what he is buying. On receipt of their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, be it gold or silver, watch or jewelry, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate it will at once be seen that this is No Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most Fastidious!
A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; thirteen for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5; sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, and one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents or those wishing to act as agent this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Address,
J. RICKLING & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
Elegant Residence in Allegheny city, on Washington street near East Commons, being the late residence of John Dilworth, jr., deceased. The lot is 50 feet front on Washington street by 300 feet deep. The house is a two-story, double Brick, containing 11 rooms, and furnished with all modern conveniences, with brick stable and carriage house on rear.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no1 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny city. Corner Lot 24 feet front on Ridge street by 220 feet on Beech street. Inside Lots 43 feet 4 inch. front on West Common and 220 feet to a street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny, having a front of 75 feet on West Common and 200 feet on Ridge street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad; 1 Lot 2½ acres with Brick House containing nine rooms. 4 Lots 4 acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and within the walk of Home Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or
JOHN D. BAILEY,
oct31 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—122 ACRES OF GOOD
FARMING LAND, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Also, a fine orchard, all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Pulaski. The place is bounded on with a 3½ feet vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 40 to 45 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no6 No. 102 Fourth street.

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au25-dtf

BANKS AND BANKERS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, for the REMOVAL to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Interest allowed on Deposit. NEW YORK.
no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company), Capital Paid, $600,000 call in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to solve money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1858 will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banking and Exchange throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same Officers & Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT E. RAY, JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. SAILING,
THOS. WHITMAN, JOHN WILSON.
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LA

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Eastern	Second Mail	9:15 p. m.
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.
Western	First Mail	3 p. m.
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Southern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Southern	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Ohio Creek	One Mail	12 midnight.
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.
Butler, Harmony & Mercer	One Mail	12 midnight.
Allegh'y Valley	One Mail	12 midnight.
Brownsville	One Mail	6 a. m.

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Sunday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

CONDUCTORS' BALL.—The conductors on the six passenger railways leading from this city, will give a select outdoor party in City Hall, next Friday evening.

APPOINTMENT.—William Little, Esq., has been appointed by the Merchants' Union Express Company as Agent for Pittsburgh. Mr. Little was formerly Mayor of this city, and held until recently the position of United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the 22d District.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—S. W. Ashley yesterday made an information before this magistrate, charging G. S. Gray with surety of the peace. The parties are actors at the Pittsburgh Theater. The prosecutor in his information alleges, that "the defendant, the deponent verily belives, does intend or contemplate doing this deponent some bodily harm and injury. This deponent being in bodily fear of defendant, and being fearful of him doing this deponent some grevious bodily harm, desires that a warrant may be issued and the defendant arrested." The prayer of the prosecutor was granted, and a warrant was issued. Anna Porter made oath, charging her husband, John Porter, with abandonment. The wife alleges that her husband has for some time past neglected and refused to provide for her support, and as she had reason to think, he intended to leave the State, she desired his immediate arrest. John is engaged as a cook on board the steamer Yorktown, and upon its arrival here, officer Wilmoth took him into custody. He was required to enter bail for trial. Nelli Mackenbrier was charged with surety of the peace, in using abusive, blasphemous and threatening language towards John Savage. They reside on Webster street, in the Sixth Ward. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Frederick Ketterly yesterday appeared before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth Ward, and lodged an information charging Tobias Frank with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant came to his residence on Troy Hill, and and stoved hold of him, while confined in bed by sickness, and used very abusive language towards him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Frank, who resides on Virgin alley, this city.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—John Weiss was before Alderman R. S. Morrow, of the Eighth ward, yesterday, on a charge of assault preferred by Sarah Meson. Weiss resides at Edgewood, and was charged with having assaulted the prosecutrix with a pitchfork. The information was made on the 31st of March last, but the accused managed to elude arrest until yesterday. Weiss had come into Alde man Morrow's office to have a judgment note written out, when he was recognized by the Alderman and taken into custody. He entered bail for a hearing.

INSANE MAN ARRESTED.—An old man named William McElroy, escaped from the Dixmont Hospital, some weeks ago, and went to the Allegheny County Home, at Mansfield. While there, he threatened to kill a deaf and dumb man named Kilner. Mr. James McElroy, Superintendent of the Home, accordingly made an information before Justice W. B. Rose, of South Fayette township, charging Wilmoth with surety of the peace. The man was arrested yesterday and Justice Rose committed McElroy, and taken before Aldermam Morrow, of the Eighth Ward, who committed him to jail, to await trial at Court.

OUR people are tired of theories. When a man is sick he wants a physician who prescribes remedies that are sure to cure him, and such a person is found in the Indian Herb Doctor at No. 194 Liberty street. Read his certificates:

Ladies with broken-down and delicate constitutions, suffering from pain in the back, sick stomach, general debility, pale, haggard countenance, lassitude of the muscular system, disease of the heart, &c., should call on the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.

Mrs. JAMES FRANEY,
No. 84 Washington street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is to certify that the Indian Herb Doctor, at 194 Liberty street, has done me more good than all the physicians I ever tried. I am now almost cured of a complicated disease.

Mrs. ADAMS, Washington street.

From J. H. Finan, Esq., Engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad: I would recommend all who are troubled with rheumatism, general debility, &c., to try the Indian Herb Doctor, at No. 194 Liberty street.

Mrs. Felter, cured of affliction of the lungs, dyspepsia, costiveness, &c. Allegheny city.

J. O'Leary, cured of consumption, pain in the breast, &c. Corner of Fulton and Clark streets.

Thirty dollars reward if the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tells patients the nature of their complaint or illness without receiving any information from them. No charges for consultation and advice.

Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel Complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the ONLY stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequalled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—Hostetter's Old Rye Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD,

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Tim Maloney, 21 packages scrap iron; Anderson, Cook & Co, 192 wings steel; S Holbrod, 100 agricultural hides; J S Elgg-ti & Co, 6 cars wheat; TC Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 60 bbls flour; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 bbls flour; McKee & Adger, 14 cars wheat; J Gardiner & Co, 30 bbls flour; H Floyd & Co, 100 do do; Gregg & Cunningham, 50 do do; Jones House, 200 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, 100 do do; Rd Stearnbot, 10 kegs pearl barley; W J Smeltzer, 5 boxes soap; Trautsman & Co, 7 barrels cider; W W Moore, 50 pounds nails; L F Shoenhard, 14 doz brooms; J Dun evy, 5 do do; Joyner & Bro, 1 keg applebutter; S S Marvin, 1 keg lard; Arm strong & Bro, 1 do do; Schmidt & Fleitz, 1 do do; Hoffman & Lesser, 1 do do; butter; W J Meek, 30 bbls apples; W Mullin, 1 car scrap iron; Mair & Gwinner, 1 car hardwood; L Richards, 5 boxes; F Seiders & Co, 106 pieces; Parks, 40 boxes soap; Jones & Laughlins, 1,000 bars iron; Sarvis & Co, 1 car brick; Hallman Rahm & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Jones & Laughlins, 20 packages scrap iron; Kirk & Richart, 6 bbls cider, 2 kegs apple butter, 2 packages mdse; H L Schoonmaker & Co, 20 packages mdse; Cook, Bro & Co, 20 bbls apples; Kaiya & Robinson, 1 car staves, 1 do hoops; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car iron; Mc & Co, 1 car barle Carson, Darlington & Co, 200 sks barley; Graff & Reiter, 1 bbl apple butter; McElroy & Harrison, 370 bales hops; Lindsay, Jr. & Co, 1 car iron; 2 packages merchandise; Mc nilough, Smith & Co, 106 sacks sugar; Superior Iron Company, 1 car iron; 1 car pig metal; James Dunlap, 1 car pig metal; James Dunlap, 1 box hardware; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 car iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R Knox & Son, 161 sacks oats; I Nolan, 18 sacks bran, 61 sacks flour; A Wetleck, 100 green hides; Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 6 bags sacks.

By Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J T Patterson, 1 box gum, 30 boxes ink; Mair & Davidson, 20 bundles spokes; L H Voigt & Co, 20 bbls apples, 145 bbls potatoes; Carson, Darlington & Co, 204 sacks barley; J S Liggett & Co, 2 cars wheat; Thos M Howe, 18 mats ex cotton; Graff, Bennett & Co, 300 s cars lumber; 1 boomberger & Blair 10 cars iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co, 1 do; Mc Nair, Bell & Co, 80 do; Lloyd & Black, 1 do do; Hutchinson, Glass & Co, 1 do do; Rees Graff & Dull, 1 do do; B Hurtle, 127 bbls potatoes; A J Hagan, 170 sacks corn; J H Darker, 20 bbls cider; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 20 bbls apples; J Mills & Son, 1 bbl oil meal, 1 keg pearl barley; W J Beck & Co, 70 sacks oats, 26 do barley, 9 do onions, 2 kegs jarly; W J Fricker & Bro, 1 keg butter; Wm Smith, 52 bbls oil; Wm Flacus & Son, 14 sacks tan scraps, 1 do table; Adams, Mc Kee & Co, 1 car iron; Graff, Bennett & Shepard, 38 barrels rye flour; H H Collins, 100 water pipes; H Swearingen, 1 box lard; Wm Wilson, 1 box letter press; R Knox & Son, 5 cars corn; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1 car staves.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—H Knox & Son, 2 cars corn, 1 car oats; RT Kennedy & Bro, 336 bush wheat; Kennedy & Lothrop, 150 bush do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

D Osborn, 19 packages marketing; Monongahela House, 10 packages marketing; A Cordaid, 30 sacks corn; Various owners, 3 cars marketing; McKnight, Porter & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Kennedy Varna Nail Manufacturing Company, 81 carroys sand, 10 casks soda ash, 12 bbls do; W Bingham, 105 sacks ash, 20 do do; Dalzell, Reil & Richart, 100 sacks oats; Johnson, Fair & Co, 1 car fire brick; W J Jewell, 45 sacks rye flour; Smith & Boucher, 30 sacks rye flour; Martin, Brickell & Co, 1 car iron and nails.

Pitts. Cotumbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Samuel Lindsay, Jr. & Co, 100 bbls flour; A J Hagan, 1 car oats and barley; J M Weish, 182 bbls apples, 8 L Mowberry, 22 sacks corn; 1 sacks barley; Graff & Reiter, 2 kegs butter; W J Meek, 3 barrels potatoes; L H Voig. & Co, 9 bbls apples; Mair & Gwinner, 4 bbls cider; A well, Le C, 1 bbl onions, 1 do butter, J Ross, 8 bbls cider, 2 bbls apples.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J A Reacher, 2 cars tan bark; Wm McCully & Co, 1 car sand; Cunningham & Co, 1 car coal; Mair & Davidson, 1 car spokes; Mickles, 2 perch limestone; Newcomer, Gow & Co, 4 bbls linseed oil; Wm Bissell, 2 barrels onions; C F Markle & Co, 87 bundles paper.

IMPORTS BY RIVERS.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LEXINGTON.—W H Garrard & Co, 66 sacks barley; James Glenn, 82 sacks corn, 71 do oats, 10 bales hay; M Schlosser, 2 horses, 1 head cattle; Leshon & Weise, 7 doz chairs; Mellance & Adger, 25 bbls hay; R Heck, 23 sacks corn; A K Hay, 4 sacks corn onions; 3 bbls do; J Painter, 11 packages produce; R Knox & Son, 180 sacks oats; J S Lyon & Co, 9 casks.

PER STEAMER BAYARD.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 34 flour; Hallenberger & Co, 2 horses 2 wheels; Mair & Shaul & Kerr, 5,000 feet pine lumber; J Porterfield & Bro, 2 bbls apple sc; Adgeco Oil Company, 345 and 500; Woodbridge Oil Company, 100 do; James Collins, 17 do; H Fidd e 2 bbls eggs; 1 box butter; 1 sack rags; Wood & Bro, 3 bbls flaxseed; 1 package mdse; A H Hagan, 127 sacks oats; J & W Fairly, 14 bales hay; C Leeb, 75 bbls apples; M Dreiberg, 1 box mdse; Shirk flaxseed; Kaer & Orr 2 cases tobacco; E Hemelson, 2 tobacco; J S Lyon & Co, 1 keg butter; J Painter & Co, 5 do; 20 bbls apples; Burke & Barnes, 10 bbls apples; L S e, 20 bbls apples; Mc Hoffman & Sumer, 1 do; Hager, 1 bbl wo l; Mc Hoffman & Sumer, 1 do; Hager & Co, 60 bbls apples, 40 do barley, 100 do oats; Hirsher & Co, 60 bbls apples, 40 do barley, 100 do oats; 1 box, 30 bus glassware, 4 bundles mdse.

Public Landing, Connellsville and U. S. Mail.

J K Smith, 1 bbl cider; S Heddley, 1 do do; S B Gibney, 250 feet lumber; S W Tower, 1 box fruit, 1 barrel do; 1 modifier; S Thompson, 1 bundle rakes; H Cressinger, 4 box fruit; S Cooper 2 969 gallons stoneware; S Myers, 2 cows, 1 horse; McClure & Adger, 4 sacks oats; R H Garrard & Co, 80 do do; D N Mason, 9 bales hay; L H Voigt & Co, 3 bbls apples; butter, 2 sacks feat ers, 1 do flour; Cogo Stamm & Illig, 8 packages marketing; H Braden, 20 bags; John Frier, 5 bbls whisky, Ryan, 1 bbl and 1 box butter, 13 goose.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER FORT MORGAN.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 84 flour; Hallenberger & Co, 4 bales blankets; Graff & Dull 71 oil barrels; C G Hussey & Co, 1 bx copper, 22 rivets irons; 1 bundle tin plates; Burk & Barnes, 1 iron safe; Jones & Laughlins, 20 tons p iron; Ryan & Gaughey 30 do do; J McClurg, 26 pieces flooring; J & S Dilworth & Co, 3 bx ze, 2 bbls and 4 sacks oats; D M Edgerton, 24 oil barrels; Mr White, on board, 122 do do, 70 packages moving plunder.

IRON CITY
Livery and Sale Stable,
McVEY & ROGERS, Proprietors,
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to R. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, November 16.

Afternoon dispatches from New York quote Gold at 145, and Railways slightly lower than at the morning board. Michigan Southern, 83½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½. Our associated press reports in another column will give the closing quotations. The market for the past two days has been generally steady and the efforts of the bears to break down prices seems to be boldly met by the bulls, and as money is very abundant and cheap on call, they will probably succeed in staying the further decline.

Mining stocks continue depressed, and the quotations are lower, with the exception of Quartz Hill, which is one dollar higher than last quotation.

—The only local stock which shows any animation is Columbia, of which we hear of further sales at 16. The market is being relieved of the loose shares, and it is going into the hands of parties who will hold it for investment.

The forenoon quotations of the New York Boards received at Bryan's Stock Rooms, are as follows:

Gold	145		
U. S. Bonds, 1881			113½
" 5-20's 1862			109½
" " 1864			107½
" " 1865			107½
" " new issues, 1865			109½
" 1st series 7-30's			107½
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's			106¾
Michigan Southern			86½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh			87½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago			107½
Erie			79
W. U. Telegraph Co			50½
Chicago and Rock Island			102½
Chicago and Northwestern			52¾
Gold			145
Quartz Hill			1½
Hope		bid	10
Corn			57½
Hamilton			10
Keystone			10
Nye			15

—The Philadelphia stock market is weak and unsettled. We notice a sale of $3,000 Pittsburgh Compromise Bonds at 74¾. Some movement is made in Ocean oil stock. Sales of 800 shares at 4½, at yesterday's Board—the only transactions in these once popular stock noticed for several weeks.

—There is just now much more said on the subject of a resumption of specie payments than is precisely useful or wise. The Secretary of the Treasury holds such a consummation steadily in view, but it is just now too remote to quarrel about. The people of the South, saved from Abolitionism, and the country during the year has been pretty well drained of coin to meet an unprecedented European demand. More left the country in the hour of excitement than was necessary to the requirements of trade; but our having proved to the world that we had it, and could command it will do more and to establish our national credit, and the tide of coin soon after turned the other way. A considerable part of it has already come back from Europe, and more of it may come. We have, however, no fear of specie payments as the currency is entirely ignored as currency. Our Government has a debt of a thousand millions of dollars, and the people of the North are pledged to bend itself to pay in gold. It has, besides, a further debt of equal amount, the interest on which is at present payable in paper money but, by the very terms of the debt, on this must very soon, in the seventh year, be converted into gold-bearing bonds; so that before long we shall have to pay interest in gold on two thousand millions. We have, moreover, a debt of four hundred millions in the shape of gold-bearing bonds, the principal of which is somehow, and at some time, be paid in coin; or, if they be funded, there will be so much additional gold interest to be paid every year. The domestic income of the Government can be collected in paper. The people in their daily business, use no gold, see no gold, get no gold, and, of course, can pay no gold for taxes. The chief concern from which the Government can be supplied with the means of present coin or honor unsullied is the tariff of duties on foreign imports. Whatever may have been the financial mistakes of the past, amid the difficulties of which the war of necessity was passed, our finances have been saved from ruin by adhering inflexibly to the policy of paying the interest on our funded debt in gold coin. This one little sheet-anchor has held us fast through the storm, and if it be as steadily adhered to in the future, it will carry us safely back to the point from which the necessity of temporarily departing a full and entire resumption of specie payments will be made. Quarrels and disputes just now on the matter as to the time when so desirable a consummation is to be brought about.

—It is a question much debated how far the *present* have a right in justice to saddle the *future* with debt. The debt incurred by the country in the suppression of the late rebellion probably presents as strong a case in point for those who take the affirmative of this question as any other—and, as bearing directly on the matter, we give an extract from one of Henry Clay's great speeches. He said: "We have been told that the effects to be produced by the war will be paid with as much expedition as is all practicable; and that no part of the public resources are to be diverted to any other object, for there is no member of this House more desirous to see the national debt paid than I am. I never was one of those who believe that a public debt is a public blessing. I have always considered it as a mortgage, dragging on our finances, and which it is our duty to free as close and pay off as soon as possible. Yet, we have also other duties. There are, indeed, some debts which we may not deprive us justly of debts which have their origin in national luxury and extravagance. But there are debts of another description, which I feel no hesitation in develving on posterity. I refer to debts which are the benefit with which borrow. When we are bequeath both together, posterity cannot justly reproach our memory, because while they bear the burden, they can but recollect that they are, at the same time, enjoying the benefit.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 17, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The weather improved and on trade generally, the demand for the leading articles being more general. So far as relates to prices we have no material change to report, while the sales are quite large; they seemed to be more numerous. Both rivers are in fine navigable order, with over six feet of water; this will increase business very materially along the landing. The Allegheny River is now open to the head waters. The "Peerless," owned by the Allegheny River Navigation Company, left last evening for Tidioute. Others will follow in regular order. The "Nora" left for Cincinnati with a fine trip. The Spray and Silver Lake No. 4 are announced for the same port to-day. The "quickstep" came in with a good trip; she will return to Cincinnati this day, at noon, without fail. The packet "Sherman" was despatched as follows: 4,000 bbls bulk, 10½c; 2,000 bbls do, 10¼c; 2,000 bbls bulk, 10¾c; 60 bbls do, 10½c; 250 bbls do, 10½c, and 2,960 bbls bulk, to arrive first water, 10¾c; 2,000 bbls bulk, deliverable at Natrona works, 10¾c. We also have the sale of 1,500 bbls of Smith's Ferry oil in bulk, 9c. A pretty low figure, we should say.

REFINED OIL.—We hold in better favor. Whilst there is no advance in prices, dealers manifested more disposition to operate. Sales of 500 bbls Bonded free on cars at works last of January, B. O., 29½c; 500 bbls, December delivery, Philadelphia, 35c; two 500 barrel lots, February delivery, Philadelphia, 36½c; a free Oil was nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Willis.....351 | Nat. Refining Co.....800

Total.....1,151

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c:

One set complete 2½ inch bolt and stab jar, $50.
One set complete 2½ inch bolt and link jar, $104.
One set complete 2 inch bolt and link jar, $90.
Improved grade $25@100. Valve Sockets, $10. Band wheel shaft and flanges, $60 90; Pitman straps, $10 90. Ransom bolt iron, 6½.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 17, 1866.

PRICES FOR PUDDLED IRON.

Common Bar size	5
Horse Shoe	6½
Heavy Band	5½@6
Hoop and Light Band	6½@10¼
Round and Square	5½@5½
Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	7
" 18 to 24	7½
" 25 to 26	7¾
" 27	8
Plate Iron	7
Flat Rails	5½@6
Band, 16 and 20 Rs	7½@8 5½
Nail Rods	11¼

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads.....2d.....9 75
8d and 9d.....7 75 2d 8 c.....10 75
6d and 7d.....8 75 2d 8 c.....11 75
4d and 5d.....8 25 Clinch.....9 00
3d.....8 75 Hot spikes.....7 75

Casing Nails—6d, $8 50; 8d, $8 25; 10d, $8 00; 12d, $8 00; 16d, $8 00.

Finishing Nails—6d, $9 00; 8d, $8 75; 10d, $8 50; 12d, $8 50; 16d, $8 50.

Barrel Nails—7 inch, $10 25; 1 inch, $9 50; 1¼ inch, $8 75; 1½ inch, $8 75; 1¾ inch, $8 75.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $9 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75.

ABATEMENT.—12½c per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 1 per cent for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 50 do lars.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 17, 1866.

The business has been steady, with no excitement or speculative tendency. The demand is good and likely to remain so the balance of the year. Prices for Carlisty prime Leather have been well maintained, with no change to note since our last report.

Oak Leather—The demand for heavy weights (not bulky) has been in excess of supply, and prices are 3 cents higher than for light and middle; of the latter the supply is abundantly equal to the demand.

Finished Stocks—Harness, Upper and Calf in fair supply, at prices a shade firmer than those of last month.

A large discrimination is made in favor of prime tannages and superior finish of all descriptions of leather.

We quote to day:

LEATHER.	
Oak sole, heavy	Extra shavel h'n'g.45@45c
Oak sole, middle and light	Black bridle & dair.$44@50
Rough oak, heavy	Fair bridle & dair.$40@45
Rough oak, light	Saddlers skirting	44@46c
Finished calf	Slicker skirting	42@46c
Waxed upper, B. A.	$[illegible] 25@[illegible] 50
Ratio Dasher	Red sole Orinoco	37@38c
No. 1 Oak Harness	Red sole Orinoco	37@38c
	42c | doz	$ 9 00

Green salted heavy	13@14c
Green Salted, 50 to 60	
Fire	7@8
Green Butchers'	8@9c
Dry Flint	20@22c

Green Calf	18@20c
Tanners' oil No. 1	48
Neatsfoot	$1 20@1 30
Tallow, No. 1	11@12c

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 17, 1866.

Trade shows signs of revival and is some what better. The various speculation, regarding future prices, etc., made by persons reporting markets are very amusing. The writer for one paper asserts that the country is full of goods and another proceeds to demonstrate that goods are scarce. We, therefore, omit the usual discourse upon cause for either good or bad times and simply state that buyers visiting this market can find good stock at prices that will compare with anything East or West.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings—Anchor Sheeting, 32c P un, 25c Eagle, 25c Portsmouth, 30c Park, 30c King, 28c Hope, 14½c, 36 inch do; Mechanic & Co, 36 inch do; Lloyd & Black, 1 do do; Hutchinson, Glass & Co, 1 do do; Rees Graff & Dull, 1 do do; B Hurtle, 127 bbls potatoes; A J Hagan, 170 sacks corn; J H Darker, 20 bbls cider; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 20 bbls apples; J Mills & Son, 1 bbl oil meal, 1 keg pearl barley; W J Beck & Co, 70 sacks oats, 26 do barley, 9 do onions, 2 kegs jarly; W J Fricker & Bro, 1 keg butter; J Smith & son, 52 bbls oil; Wm Flacus & Son, 14 sacks tan scraps, 1 do table; Adams, Mc Kee & Co, 1 car iron; Graff, Bennett & Shepard, 38 barrels rye flour; H H Collins, 100 water pipes; H Swearingen, 1 box lard; Wm Wilson, 1 box letter press; R Knox & Son, 5 cars corn; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1 car staves.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R Knox & Son, 2 cars corn, 1 car oats; RT Kennedy & Bro, 336 bush wheat; Kennedy & Lothrop, 150 bush do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

D Osborn, 19 packages marketing; Monongahela House, 10 packages marketing; A Cordaid, 30 sacks corn; Various owners, 3 cars marketing; McKnight, Porter & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Kennedy Varna Nail Manufacturing Company, 81 carroys sand, 10 casks soda ash, 12 bbls do; W Bingham, 105 sacks ash, 20 do do; Dalzell, Reil & Richart, 100 sacks oats; Johnson, Fair & Co, 1 car fire brick; W J Jewell, 45 sacks rye flour; Smith & Boucher, 30 sacks rye flour; Martin, Brickell & Co, 1 car iron and nails.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Samuel Lindsay, Jr. & Co, 100 bbls flour; A J Hagan, 1 car oats and barley; J M Welsh, 182 bbls apples, 8 L Mowberry, 22 sacks corn; 1 sacks barley; Graff & Reiter, 2 kegs butter; W J Meek, 3 barrels potatoes; L H Voig. & Co, 9 bbls apples; Mair & Gwinner, 4 bbls cider; A well, Le C, 1 bbl onions, 1 do butter, J Ross, 8 bbls cider, 2 bbls apples.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J A Reacher, 2 cars tan bark; Wm McCully & Co, 1 car sand; Cunningham & Co, 1 car coal; Mair & Davidson, 1 car spokes; Mickles, 2 perch limestone; Newcomer, Gow & Co, 4 bbls linseed oil; Wm Bissell, 2 barrels onions; C F Markle & Co, 87 bundles paper.

IMPORTS BY RIVERS.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LEXINGTON.—W H Garrard & Co, 66 sacks barley; James Glenn, 82 sacks corn, 71 do oats, 10 bales hay; M Schlosser, 2 horses, 1 head cattle; Leshon & Weise, 7 doz chairs; Mellance & Adger, 25 bbls hay; R Heck, 23 sacks corn; A K Hay, 4 sacks corn onions; 3 bbls do; J Painter, 11 packages produce; R Knox & Son, 180 sacks oats; J S Lyon & Co, 9 casks.

PER STEAMER BAYARD.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 34 flour; Hallenberger & Co, 2 horses 2 wheels; Mair & Shaul & Kerr, 5,000 feet pine lumber; J Porterfield & Bro, 2 bbls apple sc; Adgeco Oil Company, 345 and 500; Woodbridge Oil Company, 100 do; James Collins, 17 do; H Fidd e 2 bbls eggs; 1 box butter; 1 sack rags; Wood & Bro, 3 bbls flaxseed; 1 package mdse; A H Hagan, 127 sacks oats; J & W Fairly, 14 bales hay; C Leeb, 75 bbls apples; M Dreiberg, 1 box mdse; Shirk flaxseed; Kaer & Orr 2 cases tobacco; E Hemelson, 2 tobacco; J S Lyon & Co, 1 keg butter; J Painter & Co, 5 do; 20 bbls apples; Burke & Barnes, 10 bbls apples; L S e, 20 bbls apples; Mc Hoffman & Sumer, 1 do; Hager, 1 bbl wo l; Mc Hoffman & Sumer, 1 do; Hager & Co, 60 bbls apples, 40 do barley, 100 do oats; Hirsher & Co, 60 bbls apples, 40 do barley, 100 do oats; 1 box, 30 bus glassware, 4 bundles mdse.

Public Landing, Connellsville and U. S. Mail.

J K Smith, 1 bbl cider; S Heddley, 1 do do; S B Gibney, 250 feet lumber; S W Tower, 1 box fruit, 1 barrel do; 1 modifier; S Thompson, 1 bundle rakes; H Cressinger, 4 box fruit; S Cooper 2 969 gallons stoneware; S Myers, 2 cows, 1 horse; McClure & Adger, 4 sacks oats; R H Garrard & Co, 80 do do; D N Mason, 9 bales hay; L H Voigt & Co, 3 bbls apples; butter, 2 sacks feat ers, 1 do flour; Cogo Stamm & Illig, 8 packages marketing; H Braden, 20 bags; John Frier, 5 bbls whisky, Ryan, 1 bbl and 1 box butter, 13 goose.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER FORT MORGAN.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 84 flour; Hallenberger & Co, 4 bales blankets; Graff & Dull 71 oil barrels; C G Hussey & Co, 1 bx copper, 22 rivets irons; 1 bundle tin plates; Burk & Barnes, 1 iron safe; Jones & Laughlins, 20 tons p iron; Ryan & Gaughey 30 do do; J McClurg, 26 pieces flooring; J & S Dilworth & Co, 3 bx ze, 2 bbls and 4 sacks oats; D M Edgerton, 24 oil barrels; Mr White, on board, 122 do do, 70 packages moving plunder.

TRADE REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 17, 1866.

We have no material change to note in the market for crude irons. Receipts from the West are on the increase but not in sufficient quantity to affect the market. There continues a fair consumptive demand for all descriptions of crude irons, and with but light stocks in first hands, the prices remain very firm at last week's quotations—with, perhaps, an occasional sale of fancy lots, for immediate delivery, at a slight advance on our last quotations.

We quote the following sales:

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

150 tons Anthracite Forge	$40 00—1 mos
210 " No. 1 Foundry	55 00—cash
200 " No. 2 "	50 00—cash
100 " No. 2 "	56 50—1 mos
100 " No. 2 "	54 50—cash
100 " No. 2 "	54 00—cash
100 " No. 2 "	51 50—4 mos
200 " No. 2 "	50 00—cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE

50 tons Mahoning Valley Forge	$40 00—1 mos
110 " low grade	42 00—4 mos
200 " medium close gray forge	46 00—4 mos
300 "	46 00—4 mos
200 " Open Gray forge	48 00—4 mos
200 "	48 00—4 mos
150 " deliverable at furnace	45 00—cash
80 " Foundry, common	45 00—cash

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

160 tons from L. S. ore	$55 00—1 mos
160 " "	60 00—1 mos
100 " Juniata	55 00—4 mos
100 " Hanging Rock Foundry	56 00—4 mos
200 " No. 1	55 00—cash
100 "	55 00—cash
100 "	55 00—cash
20 " fancy brand	60 00—1 mos
20 "	60 00—1 mos
10 " Hecla, C. B	70 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

50 tons Juniata No. 1	$115 00—cash
20 " Monroe, No. 1	115 00—1 mos
20 " Juniata	115 00—4 mos
25 " No. 1 "	115 00—cash
20 " "	115 00—cash
20 " "	118 00—4 mos
10 " "	115 00—1 mos

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866.

Prices are as follows:

Braziers Copper 30x60 inches	43c
Bolt Coppers	43c
Sheathing 14x48 inches	43c
Copper Bottoms	43c

THE HOG TRADE.

LOUISVILLE.

Hogs are firmer, says the *Courier*, and we hear of various heavy droves coming in this point from the interior for sale or for slaughter on commission. Heavy purchases have been made in Garrard and adjoining counties at 6c on foot in the country, taken by parties for packing in Louisville and Cincinnati. The city packers are now all in the market ready to purchase good to medium hogs at the prevailing rates, all avoiding thet, willingness to buy Cincinnati prices for their lots. The Louisville packers can now count up by hogs at a fraction less than Cincinnati. The pressure of mercantile claims at this point will cause the packers here anticipate the slaughter of at least 20,000 hogs this season.

DANVILLE, KY.

The *Louisville Advocate* says: We have heard of no sales of hogs in this section, except a sale made by Messrs. Nash, Sandidge & Brothers, near Milledgeville, in Lincoln county, of two hundred head, at $7 50 per hundred pounds, gross, for the Louisville market. This was an extra lot, and will average between 300 and 400 pounds, gross. Packers are not generally in the field, and in fact are not prepared to do so for the present. The immense crops of corn will have a tendency to keep up the prices. Farmers are holding their hogs for higher figures.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A dispatch of this date to the *Courier*, J. D. Pattison & Co. commenced killing hogs yesterday, at Langan's cork house. No contracts have yet been made by packers, but the impression is that the number of hogs amounts will be packed this season, as farmers insist on higher prices than ever will give.

CHICAGO.

The market on Wednesday was fairly active at about the rates of the previous day, closing weak, with sales at $5 85@5 90 for common to medium lots, and $5 95@6 25 for good to extra hogs.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs declined 50c to-day, says the *Gazette* of Thursday, and were dull at the decline. Some fair average sales sold at $6 60@6 70, most of the sales made, are for slaughtering purposes, and are packed at $6 75@7 25 per 100 lbs. Receipts 4,000 head. Packers are carefully buying, but, before buying the hogs, so little confidence do they feel in the future of the market. The packers have lost money during the last two years when they had no capital for their business, and they are not going to run any risk now. They will have neither unless prices should come down to a point which will give a margin for profit. Packing and dressing hogs will not be about $6 50 net for hogs here. There will be the usual expenses to add to that before they can be put on the shelves, so that the actual cost of packing and if it is so steadily adhered to in the future, it will carry us safely back